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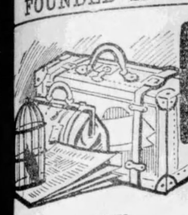

PARROT & CO

BY HAROLD MACGRATH

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XIV.

According to the Rules.

Elsa sought the hotel rickshaw-stand, ected a sturdy coolie and asked to be en to the botanical gardens and back. he wanted to be alone, wanted breath- ge space, wanted the breeze to cool her ot cheeks. For she was angry at the world, angry at the gentle consul-gener- l above all, angry at herself To have ld herself open to the charge of indis- retion! To have received a lecture, owever kindly intended, from the man he loved and respected next to her ther! To know that persons were ex- hanging nods and whispers behind her ack!

It was a detestable world. It was fol- to be honest, to be kind, to be indi- idual, to have likes and dislikes, nless these might be regulated by out- iders. Why should she care what eople said? She did not care. What ade her furious was the absolute stu- idity of their deductions. She had ot been indiscreet; she had been erely kindly and human; and if they anted to twist and misconstrue her ctions, let them do so.

She hated the word "people." It eemed to signify all the useless in- efficient persons in the world, massed ogether after the manner of sheep nd cattle, stupidest of beasts, always anting something and never knowing hat; not an individual among them. nd they expected her to conform ith their ways! Was it necessary for er to tell these meddlers why she ad sought the companionship of a elf-admitted malefactor? Oh, that ould not be! If evil were to be found n such a man, then there could be o good anywhere. What was one mis- ief? Was it not written that all of s should make one or more? And surely this man had expiated his. Ten ears in this wilderness, ten long onely years. How many men would ave stood up against the temptations of this exile? Few, if any, among the men she knew. And they criticized her because she was sorry for the man. Must she say to them: "Dear people, I spoke to this man and en- gaged his companionship because I was sorry for him; because he looked ex- actly like the man I have promised to marry!" It was ridiculous. She laughed. The dear people!

Once or twice she saw inwardly the will-o'-the-wisp lights of her soul. But resolutely she smothered the sparks and bolstered up the pitiful lie.

The coolie stopped suddenly.

"Go on," she said.

But the coolie smiled and wiped his raven poll. Elsa gazed at the hotel veranda in bewilderment. Slowly she got out of the rickshaw and paid the fare. She had not the slightest recol- lection of having seen the gardens. More than this, it was a quarter to seven. She had been gone exactly an hour.

"Perhaps, after all," she thought, "I am hopeless. They may be right; I ought to have a guardian. I am not always accountable for what I do."

She dressed leisurely and with calcu- lation. She was determined to con- vince every one that she was a beauti- ful woman, above suspicion, above re- proach. The spirit within her was not, however, in direct accord with this de- termination. Malice stirred into life again; and she wanted to hurt some one, hurt deeply. It was only the same in spirit who, when injured, relented without murmur or protest. Ah! Elsa, only dimly aware of it, was cruelly hurt.

"Elsa," said Martha, "that frown will stay there some day, and never go away."

Elsa rubbed it out with her finger. "Martha, do you recall that tiger in the cage at Jaipur? How they teased him until he lost his temper and came dashing against the bars? Well, I sympathize with that brute. He would have been peaceful enough had they let him be. Has Mr. Warrington call- ed today?"

"No."

"Well, if he calls tomorrow, say that I am indisposed."

Martha evinced her satisfaction visibly. The frown returned between Elsa's eyes and remained there until she went down stairs to join the con- sul general and his wife. She found some very agreeable men and women, and some of her natural gaiety re- turned. At a far table on the ver- anda she saw Craig and Mallow in earnest conversation.

She nodded pleasantly to the colonel as the head boy came to announce that dinner was served. Anglo-Indian society had so many twists and rami- fications that the situation was not exactly new to the old soldier. True, none had confronted him identical to this. But he had not disciplined men all these years without acquiring abundant self-control. The little veins in his nose turned purple, as Elsa prophesied they would, but there was no other indication of how distasteful the moment was to him. He would surely warn the consul general, who doubtless was innocent enough.

They sat down. The colonel blinked. "Fine passage we had coming down?"

"Was it?" returned Elsa innocently.

The colonel reached for an olive and bit into it savagely. He was no fool. She had him at the end of a blind alley, and there he must wait until she was ready to let him go. She could harry him or pretend to ignore him, as suited her fancy. He was caught. Women, all women, pos- sessed at least one attribute of the cat. It was digging in the claw, hang- ing by it, and boredly looking about the world to see what was going on. At that moment the colonel recognized the sting of the claw.

Elsa turned to her right and en- gaged the French consul discursively; the vandalism in the gardens at Ver- sailles, the glut of vehicles in the Bois at Paris, the disappearing of the old landmarks, the old Hotel de Sevigne, now the most interesting musee in France. Indeed, Elsa gradually be- came the center of interest; she drew them intentionally. She brought a touch of home to the Frenchman, to the German, to the Italian, to the Spaniard; and the British official, in whose hands the civil business of the Straits Settlement rested, was charm- ed to learn that Elsa had spent vari- ous week-ends at the home of his sis- ter in Surrey.

And when she admitted that she was the daughter of General Chet- wood, the man to whom the Indian government had cause to be grateful upon more than one occasion, for the solidity of his structures, the colonel realized definitely the seriousness of his crucifixion. He sat stiffer and stiffer in his chair, and the veins in his nose grew deeper and deeper in hue. He saw clearly that he would never understood American women. He had committed an outrageous blunder. He, instead of dominating, had been dominated by three faultfinding old women; and, without being aware of the fact, had looked at things from their point of view. A most incon- ceivable blunder. He would not allow that he was being swayed less by the admission of his unpardonable rude- ness on board than by the immediate knowledge that Elsa was known to the British official's sister, a titled lady who stood exceedingly high at court.

"Miss Chetwood," he said, lowering his voice for her ears only.

Elsa turned, but with the expres- sion that signified that her attention was engaged elsewhere.

"Yes"

"I am an old man. I am sixty-two; and most of these sixty-two I have lived roughly; but I am not too old to realize that I have made a fool of myself."

Interest began to fill Elsa's eyes.

"It has been said," he went on, keeping the key, "that I am a man of courage, but I find that I need a good deal of that just now. I have been rude to you, and without warrant, and I offer you my humble apologies." He fumbled with his cravat as if it had suddenly tightened. "Will you accept?"

"Instantly." Elsa understood the quality of courage that had stirred the colonel.

"Thanks."

But ruthlessly: "I should, however, like your point of view in regard to what you consider my conduct."

"Is it necessary?"

"I believe it would be better for my understanding if you made a full con- fession." She did not mean to be re- lentless, but her curiosity was too strong not to press her advantage.

"Well, then, over here as elsewhere in the world there are standards by which we judge persons who come un- der our notice."

"Agreed. Individuality is not gen- erally understandable."

"By the mediocre, you might have added. That's the difficulty with in- dividuality; it refuses to be harnessed by mediocrity, and mediocrity holds the whiphand, always. I represent the mediocre."

"Oh, never!" said Elsa animatedly. "Mediocrity is always without cour- age."

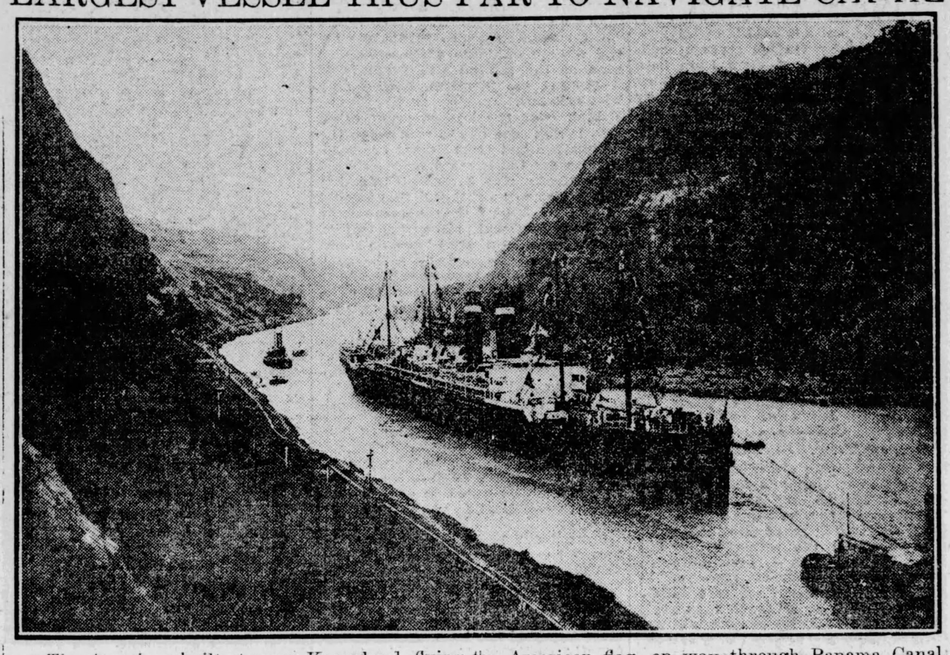
"You are wrong. It has the courage of its convictions."

"Rather is it not stubbornness, wilful refusal to recognize things as they are?"

He countered the question with an- other. "Supposing we were all indi- viduals, in the sense you mean? Sup- posing each of us did exactly as he pleased? Can you honestly imagine a more confusing place than this world would be? The Manchurian pony is a wild little beast, an indi- vidual if ever there was one; but man tames him and puts to use his

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

LARGEST VESSEL THUS FAR TO NAVIGATE CANAL



The American-built steamer Kroonland, flying the American flag, on way through Panama Canal. This steamer is chartered by C. H. Gates, of Toledo, and there are a number of Toledoans aboard. It is engaged in a South American cruise.

Author Interviews Kaiser; Says Wilhelm Improves Under Great Stress of War

MUNICH, March — Emperor William, enthusiastic, exalted by the proved unity of his people, is confident of victory. Despite the stress and strain of the past months, according to Ludwig Ganghofer, the Bavarian author, who was invited to spend a day at great headquarters in France, the emperor is in excellent physical health. His step is elastic. He is kindly, dignified and calm. His life is simple and healthful. Herr Ganghofer spent a day in the imperial circle, dined with the emperor, con- versed with him and rode with him over the old battlefield of Sedan on a visit to the crown prince.

In describing his visit in the Munch- ner Neueste Nachrichten, Herr Gang- hofer gives an intimate human picture of the monarch on the field of war as follows:

"In a garden surrounded by walls stood the quiet, well guarded house in which Emperor William made his headquarters. When I entered I found no evidence of an elaborate household. It was quiet and simple. The few guests who had been invited to the evening meal were gathered in a small reception room. Finally the kaiser entered, clad in the field gray uniform of a general. His step, as always, was elastic. Under the stress of the storms of these past months the emperor had gained much and lost nothing. Indeed, it was apparent he has been exalted. We realized that from his dignified bearing, his quiet smile, his calm glance.

Kaiser Lives Simply and Frugally.

"'Well, Ganghofer, your Bavarians are splendid fellows! They have done fine work! And we are pushing for- ward everywhere, thank God!' He recalled our last meeting in the spring. The kaiser gazed earnestly into my eyes and said slowly and seriously: 'Who could have guessed then what has happened now! And that we would see each other in France! Un- der such circumstances!'

"We went to table. The dining room was a comfortable room, decorated in hunting style. There were ten guests, high officers and members of the court. The servants were few in number, the meal was short. On a small slip not bigger than a visiting card was written:

"ROYAL EVENING MEAL.
"Baked Sole.
"Cold Meat.
"Potatoes in the Jacket.
"Fruit.

"We had French country wine and water, and we had bread—but war bread. After the meal an hour was spent in serious conversation, occa- sionally brightened by laughter, in a pleasant winter garden. The company was presently increased by a quiet, well bred guest— a small black dachs- hund with intelligent eyes, the kaiser's favorite dog, who is at pres- ent somewhat of an invalid with a bandaged paw. As often as he wish- ed the dog may make himself com- fortable on his master's lap, or to be more exact, make his royal master uncomfortable.

"Toward 11 o'clock a military lec- ture was announced for the kaiser and a number of higher officers. A novelty of military technic was to be presented in stereopticon pictures, with an explanatory lecture by one of the officers.

"Through the dark, snowless winter night the guests walked over to a nearby house. Here was a darkened room containing about 40 chairs; back of them a projecting machine with electric wires; in front a large sheet fastened to the wall. A long series of pictures appeared one by one on the sheet. The first were completely in- comprehensible to me. Only after awhile the spoken word taught me how to understand, and I began to realize with great suspense that this was a new, important matter, help- ful in warfare. Repeatedly the kaiser interjected questions, and these the lecturer answerd. The lecture lasted until after midnight.

"After the last picture the light flared up. The kaiser stepped quickly over to the young officer who had given the lecture and shook hands with him.

"'I thank you! That is a splendid thing!' said he. 'Do you think that the French can imitate this?'

"The young officer in the weather beaten field gray uniform smiled:

"'Not so soon, your majesty; we have just discovered it!'

"'We! That means we Germans. I carried the word with me with great joy during the starlit night. And also an invitation which gave me great pleasure—to ride by automobile the next day with the kaiser to visit the crown prince. I attended a sacred service at headquarters as well as a review of the guard. How the kaiser's eyes lighted at the review. 'Ganghofer, did you see that?' he cried with joy. 'How splendidly the men march! Fine fellows!'

"Afterwards followed a ride with the kaiser in his auto. Only two men ac- companied him. Two chauffeurs with carbines and cartridge belts sat in front. Otherwise he had no guard. The kaiser wishes it that way. When we rode over a temporary bridge he said: 'That is not dangerous. What German sappers build holds!' Sud- denly the kaiser spoke of the great enthusiasm and wonderful unity of the German people. 'It is my greatest happiness that I may experience this!' And then he said musingly, 'And if it had not been like that—' He drew a deep breath and looked back at the ruin of Donchery.

"We were on the battlefield of Sedan.

"'Over there,' said the kaiser, 'stood my father!'

"'Here Napoleon met Bismarck!'

"'There is Bellevue palace! Here my grandfather's conversation with Napoleon took place!'

Emperor Covets Crown Prince's Cook.

"In the court of the castle the crown prince, with six members of his staff welcomed the emperor. The slender figure of the victor of Longwy seemed to have grown even taller. His healthy young face was tanned, and his merry eyes shone with joy. 'We have ad- vanced a good piece! Twelve hun- dred Frenchmen captured!' he an- nounced to his father with joy. 'They are coming in an hour!'

"At breakfast the emperor said to the crown prince: 'You have better meals than I! I shall consider whether I will not requisition your cook!'

"Scarcely had the fruit been served when it was announced, 'They are coming!' We rose and went out. A moving operator man was busily turning the crank of a machine. 'Photograph that—not always me!' the kaiser called to the photographer.

"Slowly and painfully most of the prisoners drew near, and upon many of their faces was stamped the lifeless, dull expression of months of suffering. Among the 1,000 men not a hundred were sturdy and well built. Some of them took off their caps, and the kaiser thanked them. Seriously and silently our field grays stood there.

ANALYZE WOUND CAUSE

Most of War Injuries Result of Firearm Action.

The subject of war wounds from firearms is of special interest to the reading public at this time:

1. Because the recent improvements in armaments have brought about in- teresting changes in the source and character of wounds.

2. In the case of lodged balls, and in bone injuries, the character of the injury through the medium of X-ray evidence gives a striking exhibit of the wounded part.

3. A knowledge of first aid to the injured is so essential in these days of preventive medicine that modern civilization expects people generally to become familiar with the causation of war wounds, and the most effective means of ameliorating suffering while one is in the presence of the wound- ed, in the absence of a surgeon. With this end in view, every officer and sol- dier of the line in all armies is taught first aid to the injured.

War wounds are mostly caused by firearms, while a few, not exceeding 3 per cent, are caused by bayonets, swords, lances. Wounds by firearms are inflicted by the so-called hand weapons, like the military rifle, pistol, revolver and the military arms.

In our civil war 90 per cent. of gun- shot wounds were inflicted by the hand rifle, pistol and revolver; 5 per cent. by artillery and about 3 per cent. by the bayonet, sword and other cutting instruments.

AUSTRALIA'S WHEAT YIELD

In 10 years the wheat yield of West- ern Australia has increased from 777,000 to 13,000,000 million bushels.

THIS TELLS YOU DUTIES OF FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Board Named by President Designed to Act as Guide to Big Business—To Tell What Can Be Done Rather Than What Cannot Be Done.

(A federal trade commission has been appointed by the President. Although this fact has been announced frequently, there is, perhaps, doubt in the mind of many readers as to the rights and duties of this commission. This article, reprinted from the Literary Digest, may help clear up the doubt.—Editor.)

The appointment of the trade com- mission is considered the final word in the Democratic program for the regu- lation of business. The Clayton anti- trust bill was intended to provide busi- ness with some concrete, specific defi- nition of what it could not do. The trade commission bill, in President Wilson's words, was framed to meet the desire of business men for "the advice, the definite guidance and infor- mation which can be supplied by an administrative body." The purpose of the trade commission, according to the act creating it, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Times, "Is to prevent persons, partner- ships or corporations from using unfair methods of competition in commerce. Whenever the commission has reason to believe that any unfair method of competition is being used, it is author- ized to issue a complaint against the suspected offender and fix a time for a hearing. Individuals or corporations so cited have the right to show cause why an order should not be issued requir- ing cessation of alleged violations. If such orders eventually are issued and violations complained of are not stopped, the commission may apply to the circuit court of appeals of the Unit- ed States for enforcement of its order. Judgments of the court would be sub- ject to review by the supreme court.

Foreign Investigation.

"The trade commission also has power to compile information and make investigations concerning the or- ganization, business, conduct, practices, and management of corporations, and of their relation to other corporations and associations, and to require filing of information by such firms and cor- porations concerning their affairs. It also is empowered to investigate trade conditions with foreign countries and report to congress with recommenda- tions. In connection with this feature of the work, President Wilson, in a re- cent speech, indicated that the commis- sion could do the work of a tariff com- mission."

Turning, in conclusion, to an even better authority, namely, the first chairman of the trade commission, we find Mr. Davies stating that its broad- er purpose is "to supply a tribunal, if you please, that is quasi-judicial and quasi-administrative in effect, which is designed to reduce the in- conveniences of the law's delay, con- sistent with constitutional limitation and which will sek to brush aside red tape, which may bind industrial and commercial enterprise and opportuni- ty, and afford more ready and con- venient accommodation for business to the requirements of the govern- ment, and as well afford a mass of co-ordinated information as to the industry of the country, and a body of disinterested business experts, * * * for the service of all the people of the United States."

To Help Business.

Mr. Davies sees in the creation of the commission "promise of great helpful- ness" to American business. Quoting him further:

"There are 306,000 corporations doing business in this nation; there are 314 different classes of industries that con- stitute the business of the nation. There is no agency in government or elsewhere today that has at its finger- tips a co-ordinated mass of information as to the constitution of the whole business of the nation; how much money is invested in these various classes of industry; what is the degree of concentration in each; what is the integration one with the other; what are the problems in the local markets; what are the problems in the foreign markets. Consistent with a due regard to the interests of fairness, * * * this great body and mass of information will be available for the business men of this country through this govern- mental agency. * * *

"Still another helpful possibility of the situation lies in the fact that this commission can be called in by the courts to aid in the formation of dissolution decrees in the event of a suit in equity being filed and a decree being about to be entered. That gives this assurance that not only will legal talent be addressed to the legal problems involved, but that a body of disinterested experts will finally be available to the courts to furnish technical and economic in- formation in such a situation.

"Another situation that is potential with aid to industrial and commercial enterprise may be found in the pro- vision which enables the attorney- general to call upon the commission for recommendations as to how cor- porations may make re-adjustments to comply with the law."

The members of the commission are: Joseph E. Davies, of Wiscon- sin, chairman; William J. Harris, of Georgia; George Rublee, of New Hampshire; Edward N. Hurley, of Illinois; William H. Parry, of Seattle, Wash.

VON HINDENBURG USES AMERICAN IDEAS; HE PRAISES GEN. GOETHALS

GERMAN Great Headquarters, East March 12.—But for the "field gray" coat and the militant mustache, I should have taken him for a self-made American, a big business man or captain of industry, as he sat at his work desk, the telephone at his elbow, the electric push-buttons and reams of neat reports, adding to the illusion.

Quiet, unassuming, and democratic, he yet makes the same impression of virility and colossal energy that Col- onel Roosevelt does, but with an iron restraint of discipline which the Amer- ican never possessed, and an earnest- ness of face and eye that I had only seen matched in his commander in chief, the Kaiser. Here was a man whom the most neutral American could instantly admire and honor, re- gardless of the merits of the contro- versy. It was Hindenburg, the well- beloved, the hope of Germany. He has already been "done" by journalists and Senator Beveridge, but 70,000,000 are pinning their faith to him, which makes him worth "doing" again and again.

Shame to Bother Him.

For a moment I nearly forgot that I was an American with "nerve," bent on making him say something, prefer- ably indiscreet; it seemed almost a shame to bother this man whose brain was big with the fate of empire. But, although I hadn't been specially in- vited, but had just "dropped in" in an informal American fashion, the com- mander in chief of all his Kaiser's forces in the East stopped making history long enough to favor me with a short, but thought-provoking inter- view.

As to his past performances, the Field Marshal generally referred to the detailed official summary; as to the future, he protested:

"I am not a prophet. But this I can say. Tell our friends in America—and also those who do not love us—that I am looking forward with unshakable confidence to the final victory—and a well-earned vacation," he added whim- sically. "I should like nothing better than to visit your Panama Exposition and meet your wonderful General Goethals, the master builder, for I imagine our jobs are spiritually much akin; that his slogan, too, has been 'durchhalten' (hold out) until endur- ance and organization win out against heavy odds."

He Loves His Troops.

Then with sudden, paradoxical, terri- fic quiet earnest: "Great is the task that still confronts us, but greater my faith in my brave troops." One got indelibly the impression that he loved them all, suffered under their hard- ships and sorrowed for their losses.

"For you, this war is only a Titanic drama; we Germans feel it with our hearts," he said thoughtfully.

The Field Marshal spoke warmly of the Austro-Hungarian troops, and cited the results of the close co-operation between his forces and the Austrian armies as striking proof of the proverb "In union is strength." Like all other German generals whom I had "done," he, too, had words of unqualified praise for the bravery of his enemies. "The Russians fight well, but neither mere physical bravery nor numbers, nor both together, win battles nowa- days."

"How about the steam roller?"

"It hasn't improved the roads a bit, either going forward or backward," he said with a grim smile.

"Are you worrying over Grand Duke Nicholas' open secret?" I asked, citing the report via Petrograd and London of a new projected Russian offensive that was to take the form, not of a steam roller, but of a "tidal wave of cavalry."

"It will dash against a wall of loyal flesh and blood, barbed with steel—if it comes," he said simply.

Helped by American Ideas.

My impression, growing increasingly stronger the more I have seen, that German military success had been to no small extent made possible by American inventive genius and high- speed American methods, received in- teresting partial confirmation from the Field Marshal, whose keen, restless mind, working over quite ordinary material, produced the new suggestive combination of ideas that, while "America might possibly be materially assisting Germany's enemies with arms, ammunition and other war ma- terial, certain it was that America, in the last analysis, had helped Germany far more."

"But for America, my armies would possibly not be standing in Russia to- day—without the American railroad- ing genius that developed and made possible for me this wonderful weapon, thanks largely to which we have been able with comparatively small num- bers to stop and beat back the Rus- sian millions again and again—steam engine versus steam roller. Were it for nothing else, America has proved one of our best friends, if not an ally.

To Capture U. S. Guns.

"We are also awaiting with genuine interest the receipt of our first Ameri- can guns," the Field Marshal added. How was Germany expecting to get guns from America? He was asked to explain the mystery.

I read somewhere in the papers that a large shipment of heavy cannon had left America for Russia," he said with dry humor, "in transit for us—for if they're consigned to the Russians, we'll have them sooner or later, I hope;" adding, with his habitual tense earnest- ness: "The Americans are something more than shrewd, hard-headed busi- ness men. Have they ever vividly pic- tured to themselves a German soldier smashed by an American shell, or bored through the heart by an Ameri- can bullet? The grim realism of the battlefield—that should make also the business man thoughtful."

"Shall you go west when you have cleaned up here in the east?" I sug- gested.

"Now it means work again. You must excuse me," he concluded, court- eously. "You want to go to the front. Where should you like to go?"

"To Warsaw," I suggested, modestly.

"I too," he laughed, "but today— ausgeschlossen ('nothing doing,' in Americanese.) Still—that may be yet."

ARGENTINA AT EXPOSITION

Rare South American Woods Sent to Frisco Fair.

As an evidence of the general partici- pation by the South American republics in the Panama-Pacific exposition, San Francisco, it is noted that the New York Central lines recently handled a train load of Argentine Republic ex- hibits from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast destined to the exposition.

This movement, which represents one of the largest exhibits from any foreign country, has been cited as an illustra- tion of the fact that the railroads have not been, and will not be, entirely elim- inated from the movement of trans- continental freight traffic.

There is a wide range in the material making up of this exhibit, covering practically all industrial enterprises and examples of art as represented by paintings and sculptuee of which our people know but little. Also furniture of rare and expensive woods that would delight the heart of the connois- seur. It represents so large a money value that the exhibit was forwarded to this country by special transport.

The South American exhibits at the exposition will be of great educational value from a commercial standpoint, and will no doubt be very helpful in stimulating trade relations between the United States and South America.

Woodcraft.

Kansas City Journal.

You can make fire by rubbing two pieces of dry wood together, but it is not believed that this method will ever supersede the plan of rubbing a match against a piece of sandpaper.

The RETURN of TARZAN

CHAPTER XIII.—Continued.

"Did he ever speak of any enemies?" asked the captain.

"Never."

"Was he acquainted with any of the other passengers?"

"Only as he had been with her—through the circumstance of casual meeting as fellow-shipmates."

"Er—was he, in your opinion, Miss Strong, a man who drank to excess?"

"I do not know that he drank at all—he certainly had not been drinking up to half an hour before I saw that body fall overboard," she answered, "for I was with him on deck up to that time."

"It is very strange," said the captain. "He did not look to me like a man who was subject to fainting spells, or any- thing of that sort. And even had he been, it is scarcely credible that he should have fallen completely over the rail had he been taken with an attack while leaning upon it—he would rather have fallen inside, upon the deck. If he is not on board, Miss Strong, he was thrown overboard—and the fact that you heard no outcry would lead to the assumption that he was dead before he left the ship's deck—murdered."

The girl shuddered.

It was a full hour later that the first officer returned to report the outcome of his search.

"Mr. Caldwell is not on board, sir," he said.

"I fear that there is something more serious than accident here, Mr. Brent- ly," said the captain. "I wish that you would make a personal and very care- ful examination of Mr. Caldwell's ef- fects, to see if there is any clew to a motive either for suicide or murder—sift the thing to the bottom."

"Aye, aye, sir!" responded Mr. Brent- ly, and left to commence his investi- gation.

Hazel Strong was prostrated. For two days she did not leave her cabin, and when she finally ventured on deck she was very wan and white, with great dark circles beneath her eyes. Waking or sleeping, it seemed that she constantly saw that dark body drop- ping, swift and silent, in to the cold, grim sea.

Shortly after her first appearance on deck following the tragedy, Monsieur Thuran joined her with many expres- sions of kindly solicitude.

"Oh, but it is terrible, Miss Strong," he said. "I cannot rid my mind of it."

"Nor I," said the girl wearily. "I feel that he might have been saved had I but given the alarm."

"You must not reproach yourself, my dear Miss Strong," urged Monsieur Thuran. 'It was in no way your fault. Another would have done as you did. Who would think that because some- thing fell into the sea from a ship that it must necessarily be a man? Nor would the outcome have been different had you given an alarm. For a while they would have doubted your story, thinking it but the nervous hallucina- tion of a woman—had you insisted it would have been too late to have res- cued him by the time the ship could have been brought to a stop, and the boats lowered and rowed back miles in search of the unknown spot where the tragedy had occurred. You have done more than any other of us for poor Mr. Caldwell—you were the only one to miss him. It was you who instituted the search."

The girl could not help but feel grate- ful to him for his kind and encouraging words. He was with her often—almost constantly for the remainder of the voyage—and she grew to like him very much indeed. Monsieur Thuran had learned that the beautiful Miss Strong, of Baltimore, was an American heiress —a very wealthy girl in her own right, and with future prospects that quite took his breath away when he contem- plated them, and since he spent most of his time in that delectable pastime it is a wonder that he breathed at all.

It had been Monsieur Thuran's in- tention to leave the ship at the first port they touched after the disappear- ance of Tarzan. Did he not have in his coat pocket the thing he had taken passage upon this very boat to obtain? There was nothing more to detain him here. He could not return to the con- tinent fast enough, that he might board the first express for St. Petersburg.

But now another idea had obtruded itself, and was rapidly crowding his original intentions into the background. That American fortune was not to be sneezed at, nor was its possessor a whit less attractive.

"Sapristi! but she would cause a sen- sation in St. Petersburg." And he would, too, with the assistance of her inheritance.

After Monsieur Thuran had squan- dered a few million dollars, he discov- ered that the vocation was so entirely to his liking that he would continue on down to Cape Town, where he sud- denly decided that he had pressing en- gagements that might detain him there for some time.

Miss Strong had told him that she and her mother were to visit the latter's brother there—they had not decided upon the duration of their stay, and it would probably run into months.

She was delighted when she found that Monsieur Thuran was to be there also.

"I hope that we shall be able to con- tinue our acquaintance," she said. "You must call upon mamma and me as soon as we are settled."

Monsieur Thuran was delighted at the prospect, and lost no time in saying so. Mrs. Strong was not quite so fa- vorably impressed by him as her daughter.

"I do not know why I should dis- trust him," she said to Hazel one day as they were discussing him. "He seems a perfect gentleman in every re- spect, but sometimes there is some- thing about his eyes—a fleeting expres- sion which I cannot describe, but

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

GEN. CARRANZA AT FUNERAL OF HIS BROTHER

BURIAL OF CARRANZA'S BROTHER, GEN. J. CARRANZA. ©by INS

The photograph shows the burial of General J. Carranza, brother of the Mexican leader who is fight- ing General Villa for control of the country. Gen. Carranza was accorded full military honors in one of the most imposing funerals held in Mexico in recent years.

Abe Martin

Why don't somebuddy start a "Dont Worry Anybuddy" Club?

When you read Professor Taft's speeches you can't help wonderin' why he didn't cut more ice when he had a chance.

Mistaken Diagnosis--Doctors Guess Wrong Again

About five years ago I wrote to you that I had been a terrible sufferer from kidney and bladder troubles, and that my physician informed me that my left kidney was in such a condition that there was no hope for my recovery. I was advised to try your Swamp-Root as a last resort, and after taking four fifty-cent size bottles, I passed a gravel stone which weighed ten grains. I afterwards forwarded you this gravel stone. Have had no return of any trouble since that time and cannot say too much in favor of your wonderful preparation, Swamp-Root, which cures, after physicians fail.

Very truly yours,
F. H. HORNE,
Route 3, Box 30. Roseboro, N. C.

Personally appeared before me, this 31st day of July, 1909, F. H. Horne, who subscribed the above statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.

JAMES M. HALL,
Notary Public.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co. Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention the Toledo Weekly Blade. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

Tells why chicks die

E. J. Reefer, the poultry expert of 656 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a valuable book entitled "White Diarrhoea and How to Cure It." This book contains scientific facts on white diarrhoea and tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually raises 98 per cent of every hatch. All poultry raisers should certainly write Mr. Reefer for one of these valuable FREE books.

WE PAY $80 A MONTH SALARY and furnish rig and all expenses to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Address SIGLER COMPANY, X 518 SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

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You will Enjoy this Horse Picture all Your Life and it is Entirely Free of Advertising, so that it is Really an Art Picture of Great Merit and a Picture of Three Great World Champion Stallions.

Dan Patch 1:55 is the Fastest Harness Horse of all Champions. Minor Heir and George Gano are the Fastest Team, in the World. Wagon Record 2:02.

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M. W. SAVAGE, Minneapolis, Minn.

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Did International Stock Food Tonic, Help Make Dan Patch 1:55,—World Famous OR, Did Dan Patch 1:55, Help Make International Stock Food Tonic,—World Famous?

M. W. Savage has sent a Large CAR LOAD of Dan Patch Colts to the PANAMA EXPOSITION to Race the Pick of the World. Watch results of Dazzle Patch in TWO -2:06 Pacing Races, for $40,000. and Electric Patch in TWO -2:10 Trotting Races for $40,000. The Panama Exposition offers $227,000. for Harness Horse Races. THESE COLTS RACE FOR $135,000.

3,000,000 FARMERS USE INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC,—3 FEEDS for ONE CENT.

The Mere Fact that International Stock Food Tonic has Successfully stood the Practical, Every-Day Test of Farmers and Stockmen All Over the World for Over a Quarter of a Century, is Absolute, Indisputable Proof to any Fair-Minded, Intelligent Man that it Must possess Very Superior Merits. An Increasing Sale for over 26 Years can be explained on no other basis. The Largest Seller in the World can be built up only on merit. Any other claim would be childish nonsense or proof of a vindictive, prejudiced mind. During the past 26 Years, Hundreds of Preparations have been offered for sale—had a limited sale, but have entirely disappeared—International Stock Food Tonic has constantly increased (during these 26 Years) until it is sold and used All Over the World. **What does this prove to Your Own, practical, fair mind?** It is Guaranteed to save 70 Bushels of Oats per year, for Every Work Team, at a using expense of Only $7.50 per year and also—to keep Horses Healthful and Stronger. It makes Colts grow and develop very rapidly. International Stock Food Tonic was Originated by one of the Largest Harness Horse Breeders of the World (M. W. Savage) owning the 700 acre International 1:55 Horse Breeding Farm with its 250 Stallions, Brood Mares and Colts. He carefully experimented on both his Horses and Other Stock for many years before placing it on the market. Also Guaranteed to make Your Cows give from One to Three MORE Quarts of Milk, Every day, and to make Calves quick growers, even on skim milk. It is a common-sense, every-day Tonic, Blood Purifier, general System Strengthener and a Great Aid to Better Digestion and Assimilation, so that Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs will gain More Pounds for Every Bushel of grain eaten. It has also Always had the **Largest Sale in the World for Preventing Disease in Hogs** and for helping make Pigs, Shoats or Hogs Grow Amazingly. It is not to take the place of grain, but is to Mix With grain for Better Health, Larger Profit, by improving Digestion and Assimilation of All Animals. International Stock Food Tonic helps keep Every Animal up to Its Full Normal Strength and Health, and it is a REMARKABLE PREVENTIVE of Disease. You eat several kinds of Medicinal Ingredients With Your Own Food Every Day. Don't you think it is Just as Sensible to think Your Animals should have certain Vegetable Medicinal Ingredients, which they eat freely when running wild? 150,000 Dealers in the United States, Canada, England, Scotland, Ireland, South America, Mexico, Australia, New Zealand, Honolulu, South Africa, Philippines, Cuba, China, Japan, etc.,—Sell it on a Spot Cash Guarantee to Refund Your Money in full if it ever Fails to keep Your Stock in Better Health and to Make You a Big Extra Profit, over its low using cost. All Wide Awake, Fair Minded Farmers admit this is a Square Deal. Ask the International DEALER in YOUR City. Over THREE MILLION FARMERS Use it because it Makes them EXTRA Money in Growing or Fattening or for LARGER MILK PRODUCTION.

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INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD COMPANY
M. W. SAVAGE'S BIG, 26 YEARS' SUCCESS. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers:

I would like to know what is the matter with my pig. It seems to be short of breath and, when lying down, can be heard breathing for some distance. Its jaws also are swollen. It is 3 months old and weighs 60 pounds. —P., Frontville, Va.

To cure chickens of watery eyes and sore heads, mix equal parts of lard and kerosene and apply when the eyes begin to water. If the head becomes sore, use the kerosene only. Grease twice a day.—A., Branch, W. Va.

Food and Water for Bees.

Sometimes it happens that a weak colony of bees needs to be fed in the spring in order to have it in good condition for work. The syrup given at this season should not be as heavy as in the fall and should be fed in smaller quantities. One part of sugar to two of water is about the right proportion, and the best granulated sugar must be used. The sugar should be dissolved in hot water and never melted on the stove, as bees suffer if given sugar which has been burned.

There are many different ways of feeding bees and a number of devices for the purpose may be purchased, but after all, there is nothing better than a shallow tin pan containing enough excelsior to partly fill it. The syrup may be poured over the excels or until the pan is nearly full and the pan placed in an empty super over the hive, the super being covered, of course. The bees get on the excelsior and are able to take up the syrup without difficulty. If it is necessary to leave the hive for several days without attention, dry sugar may be placed in the pan and dampened with water. Some feeders are placed at the hive entrance, but this should be avoided, as they tend to induce robbing.

Bees need more water than many people realize. If there is neither a pond nor running water close at hand, a large pan or two should be set in the yard near the hives and several chips placed in the water for the bees to alight upon. Without these chips many of the insects would be drowned. Galvanized pans are better than tin ones for this purpose, as they do not rust. Watering the bees at home makes it unnecessary for them to waste their strength flying a long distance for water, and avoids the danger of the bees being poisoned as the result of drinking the dew on trees which may have been sprayed with arsenical preparations.

Sowing Oats.

Hot, moist weather at the time the oat crop is filling and ripening greatly reduces the yield and quality of grain. The character of weather prevailing during the last half of June and the first half of July determines in a very large degree the character of the oat crop. Especially is this true in the southern portion of the corn belt.

It is not possible to influence the weather, but the time of ripening the oat crop can be controlled to an extent. The earlier the crop can be harvested, the less is the likelihood of encountering hot weather when the grain is filling, and there are two methods by which the date of oats harvest can be advanced.

Early seeding is important and there is no danger of seeding too early, provided the seed-bed is properly prepared. If the seed-bed is so prepared that all of the seed can be covered to the proper depth, a freeze will do no damage. It is the seed that is scarcely covered, and, therefore, comes up quickly and is shallow rooted that is injured by a late freeze.

The second method consists in sowing early or medium varieties. Especially have they been found best in seasons that were more or less unfavorable for oats. In this connection it is important to bear in mind the fact that in the corn belt the majority of seasons are not most favorable for oats. Corn thrives best when hot, humid weather prevails throughout June and July. The most favorable season for oats furnishes cool dry weather at that time. Since the majority of seasons are not most favorable for oats, it is the safer policy to grow varieties which yield well in unfavorable seasons, even though other and later varieties may seem slightly superior in an exceptionally good oats year.

In cases where a large acreage of oats is grown it is an excellent plan to use both an early and a medium variety. By so doing the chance for a good yield is increased and the grower is enabled to harvest his entire crop at the proper time.

LIVE STOCK

Sorghum as Roughage.

The sorghum used as forage or for hay is the same kind that is used for syrup making, the seed being sold by seedsmen or local seed dealers at prices varying from two and one-half cents per pound upwards, and it takes 50 pounds to make a bushel.

Sorghum belongs to the family of kafir, millets, etc., and is a great drouth resister, heat resister, and in fact is one of the extremely hardy plants, and that is the reason that it makes a good crop of hay almost regardless of seasons.

In central sections it may be sown at any time from early in April to latter June and make a hay crop. It may be sown with a wheat or grain drill or broadcast and harrowed. The quantity of seed per acre varies from one bushel for thin soil to one and one-half for fertile soils, and while a good seed bed is always preferable, we have sown it in a very poor seed bed and yet obtained a good crop of hay.

After it is sown it requires no attention until its heads begin to ripen, when it should be cut with a mower; however, it sometimes blows down and has to be cut one way. The curing in the swath may be from five days to 15 days, depending on the weather and the time of year, as the curing of the stalky portion takes place in the shock. We usually rake our sorghum with a steel sulky self dump rake, but a heavy piece of sorghum taxes a good rake's capacity. You need not worry about the rain while it is in the swath, and it does not hurt it much if it rains on it while it is in the windrow, but it should dry out before shocking.

We have found that it is a crop very little affected by weather conditions, either while growing or after cut, and the shocks may be left standing out all winter and drawn in and fed as needed. If you wish to have the hay handier to the barn it may be stacked after it has stood in the shock a month or more.

Some stock refuse to eat it and have to become accustomed to its taste, but most of our stock relish it, and mules go wild for it. Being rich in sugar it is a good fat producer. When planted early it may be cut in July or August and fed green, after which it will sprout and another crop can be cut.

We would not advise to feed sorghum alone, but feed it once a day and use hay or other roughage for the other feeds. It is hard to estimate how many tons yield per acre may be expected, as the hay is extremely heavy at the time of shocking, gradually losing its moisture; however, a fair yield may be considered to run from two to six tons per acre, and we consider it a cheaper and better feed than fodder.

Small feed lots or other odd patches can be utilized for the growing of sorghum hay that might otherwise grow up to weeds, and a man needs a lot of stock to clean up over three acres of sorghum when fed once a day, and I have known wealthy farmers to make money growing and feeding it as well. We usually put out a patch so that if something happens to our hay crops we will have something good to fall back on.—O. R. A.

Rid Hogs of Parasites.

It may not be apparent at first just how the hog louse is connected with the tremendous loss due to cholera, but nevertheless, this little blood-sucking parasite should be given a share in the blame.

Anything which lowers the vitality of an animal helps to make it a fit subject for disease, and a horde of lice sucking out the life blood of a hog certainly reduces his vitality.

With the modern devices which have been developed for getting rid of lice, there is no reason why a herd of hogs should be annoyed by this pest and their owner's profits reduced thereby.

Dipping vats and disinfectant solutions have made in possible to keep the skin of the hogs in healthy condition and free from vermin when the weather is not too cold.

More recently various types of rubbing posts and self-oilers have been devised for the purpose of enabling the hog to give himself the necessary treatment, and while he is given credit for having the least sense of all farm animals, he certainly knows what to do when one of these devices is placed within his reach.

There are several types of self-oilers, but the underlying principle is much the same in all of them. They provide a tank to hold the oil and a post or other device which is constantly covered with oil and against which the hog can rub the spot on his anatomy which tells him that it needs treatment. Give the hogs a chance to rid themselves of lice and other parasites which infest them, and thereby keep them in condition to withstand disease.

THE DAIRY

Warts on Teats.

Warts on teats are often very troublesome, but they can usually be removed. If they are the long slender variety they may be clipped off with a pair of scissors or removed by tying tightly about the base with a silk thread, after which —they will drop off in a few days. After removing by either method, touch the sore with a stick of lunar caustic and then apply a little sweet oil or pure olive oil. The short thick warts seldom cause as much trouble as the slender ones, and they can nearly always be removed by smearing them thickly with pure olive oil after each milking. It is a good plan to occasionally apply carbolized vaseline to the teats of all cows liable to trouble from warts and scabs.

Mottled Butter.

White specks in butter are caused by a number of things, principal among them being a rapid souring of the milk or cream or keeping the cream in too warm a place and not stirring it thoroughly when fresh cream is added. When fresh cream with milk mixed in it is added to the sour cream, the milk immediately curdles and small flakes of the curd become enclosed in masses or lumps of the cream. Then, when the churning is done, these hardened flakes of curd become mixed with granules of butter and cannot be separated from them by washing. The only cure for this defect is prevention and the exercise of care in handling the cream. Never add fresh cream to sour without stirring the whole amount carefully. Cream intended for churning should be kept as nearly forty-five degrees as possible, when it should be gradually warmed to about sixty-five or seventy degrees, at which point the bacteria of ferment will multiply and the cream will readily ripen. Just before churning, the cream should again be cooled to about sixty-two degrees.

Vacation for Cows.

It is fairly well understood that the dairy cow should be given a vacation or a rest between lactation periods. The longer the rest up to a certain point the better it is for the cow. Ten and one-half months continuous milking out of every twelve is all that can reasonably be expected. It is claimed that it is as hard on a cow to produce a liberal yield of milk daily as it is for a horse to work at hard labor all day. When this is fully understood the necessity for a few weeks' rest on the part of the cow becomes evident. Furthermore, the cow during seven or eight months of the milking period is carrying and developing a calf, which is a further drain on her system. If she is given a few weeks to repair her worn out body tissues and to store up a little excess fat she will give more in the entire year, than she would milking continuously. If not given a rest before calving, she begins a new lactation period at a lower level of production and she will maintain a lower level through the entire time. Six weeks is none too long for any cow and if she is badly run down ten or twelve weeks will be better.

THE ORCHARD

Growing Raspberries.

Ripening immediately after strawberries, when fresh fruits are scarce, raspberries are equally desirable for home consumption, or for market. They are easily taken care of, the picking season is long, the fruit stands transportation well, and in most markets brings highly remunerative prices. If proper care is given, the bushes will last for years before they require renewing.

The proper time to set the bushes is in the early spring months. Better results are obtained than from fall setting.

Barnyard manure is the best of all fertilizers for raspberries. During the winter or early spring, cover the ground evenly at the rate of from 15 to 20 tons per acre; if manure is not available some good commercial fertilizer might be used.

Plow the manure under as early as possible in the spring. Follow with the harrow immediately after plowing, and continue harrowing at frequent intervals up to the time of setting the bushes.

Set the plants in hills six feet apart each way, being careful to make the openings in the soil large and deep enough to put the roots down straight into the soil.

Cultivate as soon as plants are set and always cultivate after a rain as soon as the ground will permit. If weeds get too plentiful, hoeing may be necessary.

Pick over the bushes every other day, taking care not to pick when the bushes are wet from dew or rain. Berries for the home market should be perfectly ripe before picking, but if they are to be shipped, they should be picked before they become fully ripe, as they will ripen in transit. Care should be used to have no stems or leaves in the package to be sold. Fill the boxes or baskets full.

After the fruiting season is over, cut out the old and weak canes, preserving not over four to a hill. Cut the top back to not over three feet high and the laterals to about six or eight inches. The more care given, the larger and finer the yield.

Scraping Trees.

Trees may be scraped at any season of the year, but the better time is in early spring when the new growth is about to start, and when hidden insects may be killed in the process, or by the application of sprays of soft soap.

Take a dull hoe, a piece of metal barrel hoop, or a dull corn cutter, and scrape the rough bark quite vigorously, removing much of that rusty, dirty looking portion of the outside bark. This is found more on the main trunk of the tree, but is frequently pretty well up on the larger limbs.

Apple, peach, pear, and plum trees are more in need of scraping than others, and a heavy spraying with lime and sulphur should follow, or the tree should be given a liberal application of soft soap. This soap is easily made by dissolving a few cakes of cheap laundry soap in soft water, and applying it with a white wash brush or an old broom.

THE GARDEN

Kind of Beans to Grow.

When the season is short, plant pea beans; they will mature in about 90 days and can be grown on thin, light soil. Marrow beans need a richer soil and kidneys one that is still better—a strong, rich loam containing as abundance of humus and plant food. Yellow Eyes will mature 10 days quicker than the Marrows.

Plant on a clover sod if you have it, otherwise any good sod, and do not attempt to grow beans after beans. Plant five or six beans to the foot of row after the ground is thoroughly warm, that is in June.

Planting Asparagus.

The plot where our asparagus bed is to be set is plowed deeply and well disked. It is then marked off into rows five feet apart and in these marks a double furrow is plowed about 10 inches deep. Late in April we set the crowns in these rows about 18 inches apart. About 5,800 roots are required for an acre of land.

None but the strongest, healthiest roots are planted. All bruised parts are removed and the whole crown is spread out in position. Many claim that the plantation will become productive a year sooner by planting crowns two years old. I prefer them a year old, as they can then be lifted from the seed rows with less danger of injury, and seem to come into bearing just as early.

After the crowns are set out in the trench, we cover them with about two inches of soil, and fill the trenches with well-rotted horse manure. Others spread the manure upon the land the fall before it is plowed, using about 20 tons to the acre.

Asparagus requires plenty of humus and it seems to me that the abundant use of stable manure is the proper way to supply it. I used to like a heavy crop of crimson clover to disk into the soil early in the spring, but learned that the asparagus was not so early when this was done. The cause I discovered to be cutworms, whose ancestors had hibernated on the under side of the crimson clover leaves, that their offspring might get in their fine work early in the spring. The worms had a bad habit of cutting off the tender shoots before they appeared above ground.

When the infant asparagus shoots work their way through the manure in the trenches, cultivation begins, and at each cultivation the earth is worked close to the young plants.

The asparagus beetle usually makes its appearance with the first seedlings, and delights in feeding on the tender tops. We brush these beetles off in the middle of the day, and a great many of them die in the hot earth. The plants are then dusted with a mixture of 30 parts freshly slaked lime and one part paris green, or sprayed with arsenate of lead, one ounce in each gallon of water, or with bordeaux. The latter is also used as a spray for rust. —O. T. H., in Farm and Home.

CHILDREN SHOWED IT

Effect of Their Warm Drink in the Morning.

"A year ago I was a wreck from coffee drinking and was on the point of giving up my position in the school room because of nervousness.

"I was telling a friend about it and she said, 'We drink nothing at meal time but Postum, and it is such a comfort to have something we can enjoy drinking with the children.'

"I was astonished that she would allow the children to drink any kind of coffee, but she said Postum was not coffee, but a most healthful drink for children as well as for older ones, and that the condition of both the children and adults showed that to be a fact.

"I was in despair and determined to give Postum a trial, following the directions carefully. It was a decided success and I was completely won by its rich delicious flavour.

"In a short time I noticed a decided improvement in my condition and kept growing better month, after month, until now I am healthy, and do my work in the school room with ease and pleasure. I would not return to nerve-destroying coffee for any money."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost per cup about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

POULTRY

Simple Egg Tester.

Many eggs that are laid are infertile. For this reason it is advisable to set several hens at the same time. After the eggs have been under the hen for seven days they should be tested to see whether they are fertile or infertile. Infertile eggs should be removed and used at home in cooking or for omelets, and the fertile eggs should be put back under the hen. In this way it is often possible to put all the eggs that three hens originally started to sit on under two hens and reset the other hen.

A good homemade egg tester or candler can be made from a large shoe box, or any box that is large enough to go over a lamp, by removing an end and cutting a hole a little larger than the size of a quarter in the bottom of the box, so that when it is set over a common kerosene lamp the hole in the bottom will be opposite the blaze. A hole the size of a silver dollar should be cut in the top of the box to allow the heat to escape. An infertile egg, when held before the small hole with a lamp lighted inside the box, will look perfectly clear, the same as a fresh one, while a fertile egg will show a small dark spot, known as the embryo, with a mass of little blood veins extending in all directions if the embryo is living. The testing should be done in a dark room.

Care of Machine When Hatching.

After the eggs begin to hatch, leave the machine alone until the hatch is well over. Do not open the door to see how the eggs are hatching, as it allows the moisture, which is very essential at this time, to escape.

Keep the incubator dark at hatching time by covering the glass in the door with a cloth or burlap sack, so that the chicks will not be attracted to the front of the machine by the light and become restless. When the chicks are all hatched, remove the egg tray and open the ventilators, according to the manufacturers' directions, and keep them in the incubator from 24 to 36 hours after the hatch is over before removing them to the brooders.

If the chicks are to be shipped a long distance away, so that they will be on the road two or three days, it is better to ship them as soon as the hatch is over and the chicks are thoroughly dry.

WHERE MISTLETOE THRIVES

The mistletoe thrives to such an extent along the Pacific coast that it does much damage to the forests.

Kerosene Engine Prices Down

The time has come when you can put common kerosene oil into an engine tank, much like filling a lamp, and have the kerosene run the engine about as easily as it gives off light from an ordinary house lamp.

"Today," said Ed. H. Witte of the Witte Iron Works Co., Kansas City, Mo., "we sell four kerosene engines to every six gasoline engines. Within a few years, a gasoline engine will be more unusual on the market than the kerosene engine is now. In our 28 years of engine building we have

Ed. H. Witte, longest experienced, active gas engine manufacturer in the United States. Over 28 years at his one job, manufacturing WITTE engines.

aimed to keep in the forefront in our line. Our kerosene engine is no exception, in our record.

"I had it designed and proved out, and we have been selling liberal numbers of them—for years before any of the present-day, so-called kerosene engines came onto the market. Recently we put in a good deal of new special factory equipment, which enables us to build kerosene engines to much better advantage. We are now pricing them lower than most gasoline engines, a 6 horse power kerosene engine selling for only $115.00. Other sizes from 2 horse up to 22 horse power at proportionately low prices.

"We sell direct to user only, under a most binding five-year guarantee covering fuel consumption, as well as reliability of operation and durability of construction. Doing the same work with engines of the same rated horse power, the WITTE 4-cycle kerosene engines require no more kerosene than other engines require of gasoline, and, as against 2-cycle engines, the WITTE 4-cycle requires a third less fuel, and is more certain of continuous operation under full load."

Anyone interested by writing Witte at his factory address, 2613 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo., can get free, by return mail, complete descriptions and illustrations of his engines, together with comparisons of value of them, as against other types and styles of engines. (Adv.)

The RETURN of TARZAN

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

which when I see is gives me a very uncanny feeling."

The girl laughed. "You are a silly dear, mamma," she said.

"I suppose so, but I am sorry that we have not poor Mr. Caldwell for company instead."

'And I, too," replied her daughter.

Monsieur Thuran became a frequent visitor at the home of Hazel Strong's uncle in Cape Town. His attentions were very marked, but they were so punctiliously arranged to meet the girl's every wish that she came to depend upon him more and more. Did she or her mother or a cousin require an escort—was there a little friendly service to be rendered, the genial and ubiquitous Monsieur Thuran was always available. Her uncle and his family grew to like him for his unfailing courtesy and willingness to be of service. Monsieur Thuran was becoming indispensable. At length, feeling the moment propitious, he proposed. Miss Strong was startled. She did not know what to say.

"I had never thought that you cared for me in any such way," she told him. "I have looked upon you always as a very dear friend. I shall not give you my answer now. Forget that you have asked me to be your wife. Let us go on as we have been—then I can consider you from an entirely different angle for a time. It may be that I shall discover that my feeling for you is more than friendship. I certainly have not thought for a moment that I loved you."

This arrangement was perfectly satisfactory to Monsieur Thuran. He deeply regretted that he had been hasty, but he had loved her for so long a time, and so devotedly, that he thought that every one must know it.

"From the first time that I saw you, Hazel," he said, "I have loved you. I am willing to wait, for I am certain that so great and pure a love as mine will be rewarded. All that I care to know is that you do not love another. Will you tell me?"

"I have never been in love in my life," she replied, and he was quite satisfied. On the way home that night he purchased a steam yacht, and built a million-dollar villa on the Black Sea.

The next day Hazel Strong enjoyed one of the happiest surprises of her life—she ran face to face upon Jane Porter as she was coming out of a jeweler's shop.

"Why, Jane Porter!" she exclaimed. "Where in the world did you drop from? Why, I can't believe my own eyes."

"Well, of all things!" cried the equally astonished Jane. And here I have been wasting whole reams of perfectly good imagination picturing you in Baltimore—the very idea!" And she threw her arms about her friend once more, and kissed her a dozen times.

By the time mutual explanations had been made Hazel knew that Lord Tennington's yacht had put in at Cape Town for at least a week's stay, and at the end of that time was to continue on her voyage—this time up the West Coast—and so back to England. "Where," concluded Jane, "I am to be married."

"Then you are not married yet?" asked Hazel.

"Not yet," replied Jane, and then, quite irrelevantly, "I wish England were a million miles from here."

Visits were exchanged between the yacht and Hazel's relatives. Dinners were arranged, and trips into the surrounding country to entertain the visitors. Monsieur Thuran was a welcome guest at every function. He gave a dinner himself to the men of the party, and managed to ingratiate himself in the good will of Lord Tennington by many little acts of hospitality.

Monsieur Thuran had heard dropped a hint of something which might result from this unexpected visit of Lord Tennington's yacht, and he wanted to be counted in on it. Once when he was alone with the Englishman he took occasion to make it quite plain that his engagement to Miss Strong was to be announced immediately upon their return to America. "But not a word of it, my dear Tennington—not a word of it."

"Certainly. I quite understand, my dear fellow," Tennington had replied. "But you are to be congratulated—ping girl, don't you know—really."

The next day it came. Mrs. Strong, Hazel and Monsieur Thuran were Lord Tennington's guests aboard his yacht. Mrs. Strong had been telling them how much she had enjoyed her visit at Cape Town, and that she regretted that a letter just received from her attorney in Baltimore had necessitated her cutting her visit shorter than they had intended.

"When do you sail?" asked Tennington.

"The first of the week, I think," replied.

"Indeed?" exclaimed Monsieur Thuran. "I am very fortunate. I, too, have found that I must return at once, and now I shall have the honor of accompanying and serving you."

"That is nice of you, Monsieur Thuran," replied Mrs. Strong. "I am sure that we shall be glad to place ourselves under your protection." But in the bottom of her heart was the wish that they might escape him. Why she could not have told.

"By Jove!" ejaculated Lord Tennington a moment later. "Bully idea, by Jove!"

"Yes, Tenning ton, of course," returned Clayton; "it must be a bully idea if you had it, but what the deuce is Goin' to steam to China via the South Pole?"

"Oh, I say now, Clayton," returned Tennington, "you needn't be so rough on a fellow just because you didn't happen to suggest this trip yourself. You've acted a regular bounder ever since we sailed.

"No, sir," he continued, "it's a bully idea, and you'll all say so. It's to Mrs. Strong and Miss Strong and Thuran, too, if he'll come, as far as the land with us on the yacht. Now, is that a corker?"

"Forgive me, Tenny, old boy," cried Clayton. "It certainly is a corker idea—I never should have suspected it of it. You're quite sure it's original are you?"

"And we'll sail the first of the week or any other time that suits your convenience, Mrs. Strong," concluded the big-hearted Englishman, as though nothing were all arranged except the sailing date.

"Mercy, Lord Tennington, haven't even given us an opportunity to thank you, much less decide when we shall be able to accept your generous invitation," said Mrs. Strong.

"Why, of course you'll come," responded Tennington. "We'll make a good time as any passenger boat, and you'll be fully as comfortable; and anyway, we all want you, and won't take no for an answer.

And so it was settled that they should sail the following Monday.

Two days out the girls were sitting in Hazel's cabin, looking at some prints she had finished at Cape Town. They represented all the pictures she had taken since she had left America, and the girls were both engrossed in them, Jane asking many questions, and Hazel keeping up a perfect torrent of comment and explanation of the various scenes and people.

To Be Continued.

To convince a man that the fools are not all dead yet, it is only necessary to disagree with his political views.

SEED CORN 153 BU. ACRE

DIAMOND JOE'S BIG WHITE

Originated and introduced by Ratekin's Seed House. A strictly pure bred variety. NONE LIKE IT. It is the Earliest and Best Big Eared White Corn in existence. It was bred for most big bushels, not fancy show points; originated from thoroughbred inherited stock; every stalk bearing one and two good ears, producing enormous yields. Our seed has been scientifically handled, thoroughly dried and properly cured and had the most rigid examination. We also grow and handle all other best and leading varieties, extra early, medium and late, also all kinds of FARM, GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS of every kind and description. Write for our Big Illustrated SEED CATALOGUE today. It's FREE for the asking. A Postal Card will bring it to your door. WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY on your Seeds and MAKE you MONEY on your crops. Samples on request. Address

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Our New Giant
Flower Collection
Package Contains Over 3,000 Best Seeds
Bushels of Blossoms

This is without question the Grandest Collection of Beautiful Flowers ever put up. They will produce a perfect cloud of bloom and fragrance from earliest summer until the snows of winter. New beauties and wonders will open up every day. It will be a continual surprise to see the odd and curious—as well as the old favorites constantly appear. You can have bushels of blossoms for boquets, vases, and to give away.

Gorgeous Combinations of All Shades and Colors

Each package contains the following—and hundreds of others:

Asters, All colors,	Prize Poppies	Sweet Alyssum,	Pinks, 10 Varieties,
Ageratum,	Godetias,	Forget-me-not,	Sweet Mignonette,
Rose of Heaven,	Petunias, 10 Vars.,	Calendulas,	Nasturtiums,
Sweet Peas, 10 Vs.,	Centaurea,	Everlastings, 10 Va.	Cockscombs,
Ricinus, 12 sort,	Sweet William,	Candytuft,	Gilias, Mixed,
Calliopsis,	Four O'clock,	Chrysanthemums,	Weather Plant,
Salvias,	Job's Tears,	Stocks,	Mountain Bride,
Larkspurs,	Portulacas, 10 Var.,	Joseph's Coat,	True Ice Plant,
Love-in-a-mist,	Marigolds,	Zinnias, 10 Colors,	Clarkias.

God's Jewels for Earth's Ornament

Flowers are one of Nature's sweetest gifts to man. They are "little missionaries teaching us beauty, purity and innocence." Flowers cheer the heart and make the home life pleasant; nothing for the money spent, can give as much sincere pleasure and delight. No one should fail to plant these interesting flowers. Many are rare novelties. Just sow these seeds in the flower bed and see the surpr

DIVIDES NATION TO AID JOBLESS

First Effort Will Be to Supply Harvest Hands for the Farmer.

Washington, March 16.—In spite of the failure of congress to appropriate money to carry on the task of connecting the jobless man with the manless job, the department of labor is making rapid progress in its unemployment activities.

For the purpose of carrying on its campaign officials of the division of information, bureau of immigration, have remapped the United States into 18 zones each in charge of an official of the immigration service and each to serve as a unit in the general scheme.

Chicago is the zone headquarters for Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Sub-branches for this zone are at Detroit and Sault Ste. Marie.

Will Try to Supply Farms.

The first objective point in the campaign is the supplying of harvest labor to farmers of the middle west. Assistant Secretary of Labor Louis F. Post pictures the army of harvesters moving northward from Texas to Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, and into the Dakotas.

"The army," he declares, "must be recruited from outside regions. The need for it in the wheat belt lasts hardly more than six weeks. And when that need is over the harvesting army must melt away. Of every 100 harvesters in that grange belt, less than 70 can get opportunities for making a living in the entire belt after six weeks of harvesting, and less than 25—probably not more than 10 or 15—after August. Here is a region which from the first of June until the middle of July needs twice as many workers as can get employment there any longer till the following June and more than three times as many as can get employment there from September to June."

For the first time in its history the federal government has tackled the problem of unemployment on a national scale. It is going about this business severely handicapped by lack of men and money, but with the co-operation of no less than three of the executive departments—the department of labor, the postoffice department, and the department of agriculture.

Virgin Labor Effort of U. S.

It will be the function of each postoffice in the country to act as a distributor of information.

The special agents of the department of agriculture, of whom there are thousands, will turn in facts and figures about the job situation to the officials of the immigration service, who will issue their notices and orders through the postoffice.

Quickly Relieves Without Distress

The congestion of waste and refuse from the stomach, fermenting in the bowels, generate poisonous gases that occasion distress and invite serious illness. Health and comfort demand that this congestion be speedily relieved and the foul mass expelled.

The well-founded objection most people have to the violence of cathartic and purgative agents is overcome by using the combination of simple laxative herbs with pepsin that is sold in drug stores under the name of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup pepsin. A dose at night brings relief next morning, without discomfort or inconvenience. A free trial bottle can be obtained by writing to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Ills.

Watson, in New Poem, Discusses War Blame

London, March 16.—William Watson, the poet, deals with the question of who was the aggressor in the war in the following lines in the Evening News:

If two men fell to fighting, of whom one
Carried that day no reader weapon save
Only an oaken stave,
While the other glittered in the summer sun
With casque and corselet, lance and whetted glaive;
By which of these would all but fool or knave
Adjudge the combat to have been begun?

RESINOL HEALS RAW, ITCHING SCALY SKINS

No matter how long you have been tortured and disfigured by itching, burning, raw or scaly skin humors, just put a little of that soothing, antiseptic Resinol Ointment on the sores. The suffering usually stops right there.

Healing begins that very minute, and in almost every case your skin gets well so quickly you feel ashamed of the money you threw away on tedious, useless treatments.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap clear away pimples, blackheads, and dandruff. Prescribed by doctors for 20 years and sold by all druggists. Contain absolutely nothing that could harm the tenderest skin.

LAUNCH WORLD'S BIGGEST WARSHIP

U. S. Dreadnaught Pennsylvania is Given to Water at Newport News.

Newport News, Va., March 16.—Fifteen thousand tons of steel, the 70 per cent complete superdreadnought Pennsylvania, the largest ship in the American navy, slid off the ways of the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. into her native element at 10 o'clock this morning, while thousands of spectators cheered. As she slid into the water, her stem was adrip with the champagne from the bottle cast against her by her sponsor, Miss Elizabeth Kolb, of Germantown, Pa.

Miss Kolb, together with her maids of honor, Miss Katherine Kolb, and Miss Kathryn Martin and Miss Mildred Harold, students at the National Park Seminary, Washington, occupied the sponsor stand, together with Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, and other dignitaries of the navy and state officials.

Most Powerful Ship.

The Pennsylvania went on her launching unaccompanied by the blare of music, as is the usual custom. Instead, the christening of the great ship was sent on her way by a prayer delivered by Bishop Perry of Pennsylvania, through whose low, clear tones, the clink of hammers in the hands of workmen knocking away the final chocks, sounded as he prayed.

Secretary Daniels said: "The Pennsylvania will be the most powerful ship in the world at the time of her completion. She will displace 31,400 tons and carry 12 14-inch guns in four turrets.

"The Pennsylvania will be the first of our dreadnaughts of over 30,000 tons to be completed. Six others have been authorized, and the construction of four of them is already under way. Of these six vessels, five of them have been authorized since the 4th of March, 1913, when President Wilson entered office."

German Captain a Guest.

Among the guests of honor at the launching was Commander Thierechsens, of the German sea raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich. Shortly after he arrived an effort was made by an elderly, white haired woman, with a placid face, to convert him to the doctrine of peace. She introduced herself as Mrs. M. S. Thomas, of Beacon, N. Y., a member of the Society of Friends, and as she retained the big browned hand which the sea raider offered her, she asked:

"Captain, do you not think the time has come for the killing of man by man to cease? Can you truthfully say you love your fellow man as you love yourself?"

At first, the big German sea warrior did not understand her, but when it was interpreted to him, he replied, bending over the wrinkled hand which still was in his, said:

"Dear madame, this war had to be. After it will come a long time of peace. After that, perhaps, there will be another great conflict."

As the Pennsylvania left her ways, the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, beside which was the President's yacht Mayflower, on which the secretary of the navy's party arrived, sounded a blast from her whistle in salute of the new-born superdreadnaught.

A luncheon at the Chamberlain Hotel, Old Point Comfort, followed the launching. During the luncheon Secretary Daniels answered the critics of the unpreparedness of the American navy.

Says Navy Never So Powerful.

"There never was a time," said Secretary Daniels, "when the navy was so powerful, so ready, so efficient as now. Nor has there been a year when the fleet has given so much time to target practice, war maneuvers, war games and practices as the present year. Skill, modern adaptation, new tactics, are being carried out day and night. The motto of the navy of today is 'training, training and more training; practice and more practice.' Nothing else keeps ships and men fit. Today they are fit and ready."

Secretary Daniels reviewed the progress of building battleships and said the launching of the Pennsylvania was one of many concrete proofs of the strength, effectiveness and steady development of the navy of 1915. He praised congress for providing recently for an increase in the navy, saying it showed its wisdom of the value of submarines when it authorized a big increase of that craft.

"No nation," he said, "has placed such substantial faith in the deadly power of this under-sea craft. Within a comparatively short time, when our mighty fleet lies in Hampton Roads, ready to traverse the ocean, it will be accompanied by submarines which can make 20 knots and send hurtling through the water torpedoes capable of sinking the leviathan ships any nation can construct."

LITTLE PIMPLES ON CHILD'S FACE

Itched and Child Scratched. Could Not Leave Them Alone. Something Terrible. Used Cuticura. In a Month Child Was Healed.

Merle Beach, Mich.—"My little daughter was nearly two years old when she had little pimples come on her face. It was just a little red bunch when it first started. I think they must have itched for she would scratch them until they would get to be large sores, nearly as large as a ten-cent piece. It seemed as if the poor girl could not leave them alone; if we held her hands she would try to rub her face on something else. It was just terrible.

"I used most everything I could think of and everything anybody told me to use and nothing would help her. I decided to get Cuticura Soap and Ointment and before I had used them one week I could see they were healing. Before a month was up you would never know the child had ever had any sores on her face." (Signed) Mrs. Lewis White, June 22, 1914.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

MYSTERY COVERS TEUTON ADVANCE

Von Hindenburg's Activities Not Explained in Day's Summary of War.

Mystery envelops the progress of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's latest advance into Poland, but it is believed that the vast forces along the line from the Niemen to the Vistula cannot much longer be kept from decisive contact unless the direction of the German offensive undergoes a radical change.

At the present time the meagre information coming through of the operations in the eastern arena indicates that the Germans have been successful in the forest of Augustowo, whence the Russians have fallen back under the guns of Grodno. Further to the south, in the Mlawa region, the German advance has been stayed, and the Russians are initiating an advance on the northern bank of the Vistula in the direction of Plock. So far as the Germans are concerned, however, all of these movements may be abandoned and central Poland again become the scene of a determined attack on Warsaw. It is recalled that Field Marshal Von Hindenberg never has been fond of moving far from his lines of rail communication.

In the Carpathians.

In the Carpathians the Russians apparently are abandoning their defensive attitude, for they are making desperate counter-attacks on the Austrians with the greatest success, according to official announcements from Petrograd. The region of the principal Russian offensive is near Lupkow Pass. Here the Russians cleaim heavy captures in prisoners and guns. On the other hand, Vienna reports the failure of Russian counter-attacks and the taking of many Russian prisoners as a result of bitter fighting in the Carpathians.

To Relieve Przemysl.

A new phase of the campaign in the east has developed, in an attempt by Austro-German forces in Galicia to relieve Przemysl. For this purpose the center has been shifted westward, following the recent ineffective movement in eastern Galicia, and troops have been concentrated to lift the siege of the Galician fortress, whose resistance, month after month, to the investing Russian army has been one of the striking episodes of the campaign.

In France and Belgium offensive operations at present rest chiefly with the allies, whose activities are interpreted in London as preliminary to a general attack in the spring.

A Paris newspaper publishes a report that before his resignation Premier Venizelos of Greece offered 9,000 men to the entente powers for the Dardanelles expedition. The former premier is now quoted as urging the abandonment of neutrality by Greece, on the ground that by striking now she will be able to expand her territory largely. Bulgaria is represented as considering the expediency of entering the war, but as being undecided whether, in such event, she would assist Turkey or her opponents.

TO MAKE DREADNAUGHTS SAFE FROM TORPEDOES

Washington, March 16.—Plans are being prepared by the navy department, in the light of the European war, for the two great dreadnaughts recently authorized by congress whereby provision has been made for the construction within the hull of a second tier of compartments, next to the skin of the ship and on the sides, to keep out torpedoes.

It is expected that a torpedo discharged from a submarine, even if it penetrated the ship's side, would explode harmlessly in the outer compartment and that the damage would be so localized that the ship would not be sunk, by reason of the double-protecting walls of steel.

Some sacrifice of the double bottoms of the ships will be involved to secure this extra protection on the sides, but it is estimated that the damage from torpedoes directed against the sides probably will be much greater than that likely to arise from mines exploded under the bottom of the ship.

PARROT & CO

BY HAROLD MAC GRATH

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

energies. And so it is with human individuality. We of the mediocre tame it and harness and make it useful to the general welfare of humanity. And when we encounter the untamable, in order to safeguard ourselves, we must turn it back into the wilderness, an outlaw. Indeed, I might call individuality an element, like fire and water and air."

"But who conquer fire and water and air?" Elsa demanded, believing she had him pocketed.

"Mediocrity, through the individual of this or that being. Humanity in the bulk is mediocre. And odd as it seems, individuality (which is another word for genius) believes it leads mediocrity. But it cannot be made to understand that mediocrity ordains the leadership."

"Then you contend that in the hands of the stupid lies the balance of power?"

"Let us not say stupid, rather the unimaginative, the practical and the plodding. The stubbornest person in the world is one with an idea."

"Do you honestly insist that you are mediocre?"

"No," thoughtfully, "I am one of those stubborn men with ideas. I merely insist that I prefer to accept the tenets of mediocrity for my own peace and the peace of others."

Elsa forgot those about her, forgot her intended humiliation of the man at her side. He denied that he was an individual, but he was one, as interesting a one as she had met in a very long time. She, too, had made a blunder. Quick to form opinions, swift to judge, she stood guilty with the common lot, who permit impressions instead of evidence to sway them. Here was a man.

"We have gone far afield," she said, a tacit admission that she could not refute his dissertations. This knowledge, however, was not irksome.

"Rather have we not come to the bars? Shall we let them down?"

"Proceed."

"In the civil and military life on this side of the world there are many situations which we perforce must tolerate. But these, mind you, are settled conditions. It is upon new ones which arise that we pass judgment. I knew nothing about you, nothing whatever. So I judged you according to the rules."

Elsa leaned upon her elbows, and she smiled a little as she noted that the purple had gone from his nose and that it had resumed its accustomed rubicundity.

"I go on. A woman who travels alone, who does not present letters of introduction, who. . ."

"Who attends strictly to her own affairs. Go on."

"Who is young and beautiful."

"A sop! Thanks!"

Imperturbably he continued: "Who seeks the acquaintance of men who do not belong, as you Americans say."

"Not men; one man," she corrected.

"A trifling difference. Well, it arouses a disagreeable word, suspicion. For look, there have been examples. It isn't as if yours were an isolated case. There have been examples, and these we apply to such affairs as come under our notice."

"And it doesn't matter that you may be totally wrong?"

His prompt answer astonished her. "No, it does not matter in the least. Simmered down, it may be explained in a word, appearances. And I must say, to the normal mind. . ."

"The mediocre mind."

"To the normal and mediocre mind, appearances were against you. Observe, please, that I did not know I was wrong, that you were a remarkable young woman. My deductions were made from what I saw as an outsider. On the Irrawaddy you made the acquaintance of a man who came out here a fugitive from justice. After you made his acquaintance you sought none other, in fact, repelled any advances. This alone decided me."

"Then you were decided?" To say that this blunt exposition was not bitter to her taste, that it did not act like acrid upon her pride, would not be true. She was hurt, but she did not let the hurt befog her sense of justice. From his point of view the colonel was in no fault. "Let me tell you how very worng you were, indeed."

"Doubtless," he hastily interposed, "you enveloped the man in a cloud of romance."

"On the contrary, I spoke to him and sought his companionship because he was nothing more nor less than a ghost."

"Ah! Is it possible that you knew him in former times?"

"No. But he was so like the man at home; so identical in features and build to the man I expected to go home to marry. . ."

"My dear young lady, you are right. Mediocrity is without imagination, stupid, and makes the world a dull place, indeed. Like the man you expected to marry! What woman in your place would have acted otherwise? And I have made my statements as bald and brutal as an examining magistrate! Instead of one apology, I offer a thousand."

"I accept each and all of them. More, I believe that you and I could get on capitally. I can very well imagine the soldier you used to be. I am going to ask you what you know about Mr. Warrington."

"This, that he is not a fit companion for a young woman like yourself; that a detractable rumor follows hard upon his heels wherever he goes. I learned something about him in Rangoon. He is known to the riff-raff as Parrot & Co., and I don't know what else. All of us on shipboard learned his previous history."

"Ah!" She was quite certain of the historian.

"And not from respectable quarters, either."

"If I had been elderly and without physical attractions?" Elsa inquired sarcastically.

"We are dealing with human nature, mediocrity, and not with speculation. It is in the very nature of things to distrust that which we do not understand. You say, old and without physical attractions. Beauty is of all things most drawing. We crowd about it, we crown it, we flatter it. The old and unattractive we pass by. If I had not seen you here tonight, heard you talk, saw in a kind of rebellious enchantment over your knowledge of the world and your distinguished acquaintance, I should have gone to my grave believing that my suspicions were correct. I dare say that I shall make the same mistake again."

"But do not judge so hastily."

"That I promise."

"Did you learn, among other things, what Mr. Yarrington had done?"

"Yes. A sordid affair. Ordinary peculations that were wasted over gaming tables."

Warrington had told her the truth. At least, the story told by others coincided with his own. But what was it that kept doubt in her mind? Why should she not be ready to believe what others believed, what the man himself had confessed? What was it to her that he looked like Arthur, that he was guilty or innocent?

"And his name?" She wondered if the colonel knew that also.

"Warrington is assumed. His real name is Paul Ellison."

"Paul Ellison." She repeated it slowly. Her voice did not seem her own. The table, the lights, the faces, all receded and became a blur.

To Be Continued.

WITH THE FRENCH WOUNDED.

The Woman's Sacrifice.

Paris, March 18th, 8:30 P. M. Away from the battlefield one sees war stripped of its glamor. We see the heroic work of nurses who are on duty day and night. There is devotion, self-sacrifice, suffering patriotism—qualities which only a great war and its terrible consequences can inspire to the highest development. The women everywhere are helping and everywhere one sees self-sacrifice and devotion to country.

The women of the United States do not know how fortunate they are. Here there are plenty of women who suffer in silence, whose strength is out of proportion to their ambition. Their hands are tied by some chronic disease common to womankind; that weak back, accompanied by pain here or there, extreme nervousness, sleeplessness, maybe fainting spells or spasms, are all signals of distress for women. She may be growing from girlhood into womanhood, passing from womanhood to motherhood, and later suffering from that change which leaves so many wrecks of women. At any or all of these periods of a woman's life she should take a tonic and nervine, prescribed for just such cases by a physician of vast experience in the diseases of women. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has successfully treated more cases the past fifty years than any other known remedy. When you feel dull, headachy, backache, dizzy, or perhaps hot flashes there is nothing you can accomplish, nothing you can enjoy. You can find permanent relief in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is sold by medicine dealers, or trial box by mail from Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., on receipt of 50-cents, or one dollar for large box.—Adv.

FORGED ORDER FOR DRUGS

Daughter of Lillian Russell Sent for Morphine Tablets.

New York, March 16.—Mrs. Dorothy Russell O'Reilly, daughter of Lillian Russel, was arrested last night after, it is said, she sent a man to a drug store to purchase a hypodermic syringe, three needles and some morphine tablets. The prescription, which was signed by Dr. Dudley D. Stetson, was presented by a man giving the name of Arthur H. Taylor.

As the prescription bore no number, which is required under the Harrison law, the police were notified. The police and Dr. Stetson accompanied Taylor a few blocks and there found Mrs. O'Reilly. Dr. Statson said that he gave Mrs. O'Reilly two prescriptions, one for some medicine and the other for the syringe and needles, but not for any morphine. The order for the drug, he said, was forged.

DON'T PLANT EARLY POTATOES

Agriculture Bureau Says There Is Oversupply From Last Year.

Washington, March 15.—Truck growers were given warning by the department of agriculture against planting a large acreage of early potatoes.

Attention was directed to reports that a very much larger supply of northern-grown potatoes was in the hands of growers and dealers January 1, 1915, than the year previous and that the price is about 33 per cent less than a year ago.

FARMERS OF GERMANY PETITION FOR PEACE

London, March 13.—A dispatch from Amsterdam quotes the Vossische Zeitung as saying that the Agricultural Union, the Farmers' Union and similar associations have petitioned the Reichstag to grant conditons upon which terms of peace may be discused.

BEANS WRECK KITCHEN

Auburn, N. Y., March 13.—The kitchen of William E. Bills' home was wrecked when a can of beans exploded in the oven, hurling pieces of the stove through the walls. Mrs. Bills had forfotten the beans.

BLADE PATTERNS LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

7094—Ladies' Dress.

The waist of this dress has a chemisette and standing collar and plain full length sleeves. The flounces are attached to a three gore foundation. An excellent design for lawn and other summer fabrics.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 in. bust measure.

7120—Ladies' Dress.

This pretty frock has a small vest at the lower half of the front of the blouse, with straight closing above. A small collar trims the high neck and the sleeves are long. The four gore skirt has a narrow front panel and front closing.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7109.—Girls' Dress.

A plain short waist with or without the flat belt and with the skirt, a two piece design, buttoned to the lower edge. Collar and cuffs are of contrasting material; sleeves may be long or short.

The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

7123—Child's Dress.

In this dress the sacque cut is used and there is a narrow front panel from the breast-line down. The neck is high, the sleeves long or short, and there are bloomer trousers provided to wear with the dress.

The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

7136—Girls' Coat.

The cut of this coat is plain from neck to lower edge with overlapping front closing, flat collar and plain coat sleeves. The touch of style comes from the placing of the belt at the high waistline.

The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

7108—Infants' Dress.

This little dress is a modification of the bishop style, gathered at the neck and closed in the back. The sleeves are short. Batiste, cambric and similar materials are suitable and may be hand embroidered.

The pattern is cut in one size only.

7104—Ladies' Skirt.

This skirt has a circular yoke and a circular lower portion. The waistline may be raised or regulation. The closing is in the center of the back. The style is excellent for tailor fabrics, taffetas and satin, as well as linen.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

7106—Ladies' Dressing Sacque.

This garment has the waist separate from the peplum, and with a few gathers where the two are joined. The neck is trimmed with a wide collar and the sleeves may be long or short.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

Chilblains are relieved, says Mrs. J. C. W., Cal., by bathing in pure oil of peppermint, after a warm water soak.

New Motorcycle Type

The New "ARROW" Free Catalog

Write for our new 1915 catalog. Read the wonderful 1915 improvements below. The most wonderful bicycle value ever built. All sizes. Boys, men and women.

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Send name and address (no money) and get this high grade unmatchable razor, round or square point, on 20 days' free trial. If satisfied it is the best razor you ever used and wish to keep it, send 98 cents; if not, return it. D. A. Bateman, 230 E. Market Street, Louisville, Ky.

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6 pound Feather Pillows $1.00 per pair. New, Clean, Odorless, Sanitary and Dustless Feathers. Best Ticking. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for FREE catalog and our wonderful FREE OFFER. Agents wanted. SOUTHERN FEATHER & PILLOW CO., Dept. 3521 Greensboro, N. C

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We give an American made, stem wind and stem set Watch fully GUARANTEED, and this Beautiful Band Ring, or any other premium you want, for selling 20 packages POST CARDS at 10c per package. Best you ever saw. Order 20 today, when sold send us the $2.00 and we will send you the WATCH and RING and also a CHAIN. HERMAN & CO. 2430 N. Halsted St. Dept. 56 CHICAGO

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FASHION MAGAZINE FREE

We issue every month, in connection with our Fashion Department, a Fashion Magazine, illustrating the latest Paris, London and New York designs, and containing much valuable information about clothes for ladies, misses and children, dressmaking lessons, millinery, hairdressing, etc., etc. If ordered at the same time a pattern is ordered, we will send the latest monthly issue of The Fashion World for only 2 cents to cover handling and postage. Price, without pattern, 5 cents.

NEW BLOOD SEEDS

Let Us Give You This Great Collection of Grand New VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS, CORN AND GRASS, and a NEW POTATO to Introduce New Blood.

IN THIS COLLECTION has been assembled the newest and best variety in its particular class. They will immediately supply what nearly every farm and garden needs—NEW VARIETIES, NEW BLOOD and SUPERIOR and GREATER PRODUCTION—WITHOUT A CENT TO BE PAID FOR THEM. Send the coupon below, so you can have the seeds at hand when planting time comes. The best variety of beets, cabbage, celery, sweet corn, cucumber, lettuce, muskmellon and watermelon, radish, squash, tomato, the largest and finest onion that grows from seed, the biggest pumpkin. Also a splendid supply of Flower Seeds, a valuable new Field Corn, a wonderful New Potato, and the 1915 agricultural sensation—Sudan Grass—all in this collection.

This collection affords the opportunity to every progressive farmer and gardener to grow on his own ground the newest things and to raise seed for future crops. We will send enough Model Market Potatoes to raise 3 to 8 bushels, which will be priced in 1916 Seed Catalogues at $5 a bushel. The Sudan Grass will plant one-sixth of an acre and should raise 200 pounds, worth 15 to 50 cents a pound. The field corn will plant one-twentieth of an acre. It is early enough for the Northwestern states. A great variety. Every one of the 17 varieties a GEM.

This Offer is to Every Reader of The Weekly Blade

We have one collection for each family where this paper goes. We can send it if one person in each family will clip the coupon below and send it to us at once. Our purpose in doing this is to improve the garden and farm crops and to advertise UP-TO-DATE FARMING and greatly increase its circulation. A condition we make is that you will send us the names and addresses of two of your neighbors and agree to tell them about what we send you.

You better not miss this. You should aim to be the first one in your community to get this Seed Demonstration and your garden this year will be the envy of your neighbors. To be sure you will not miss it fill out the coupon before you lay the paper aside.

Up-to-Date Farming, Desk 17, Indianapolis, Indiana.

THIS IS THE COUPON TO SEND

Publishers Up-to-Date Farming, Desk 17, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Gentlemen:—I apply for one of the "New Blood" collections of seeds, etc., as offered in The Toledo Blade. I agree to the condition you make, viz.: that I will show what you send me to two of my neighbors, and I send their names herewith. No other member of my family has applied, or will apply for the seeds.

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Rural Route.....P. O.....
Co..... State.....

A Neighbor's Name.....
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Co..... State.....

Another Neighbor's Name.....
Rural Route.....P. O.....
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TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1915.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is especially prepared for the American home.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Barbed wireless news—sharp-tongued gossip.

Mexico's brainstorm has become chronic.

Don't abuse March. Kind treatment is always best.

What General Sherwood is in favor of is a "hoss race."

It is never necessary to advise the collector to call again.

An egotist is a person who won't let you talk about yourself.

Using 15-inch guns to bring down the price of wheat is a new idea.

"Germany now holds 781,000 prisoners." And not one of them good to eat.

"Wives Criticize Husbands," says a headline. Well, what is matrimony for?

What was once called Fashion seems to have become an anatomical study.

The present Washington administration has specialized in "emphatic notes."

We can't call the Mexicans neighbors. They are simply the people who live next door.

Why find fault with the weather when there are so many other things to kick about?

You can never make the other fellow feel good by telling him that ignorance is bliss.

After January 1, 1916, Idaho will join the non-alcoholic sisterhood and become a perfect lady.

John Hays Hammond says diplomacy is a failure. Sure it is; otherwise there would be no war.

President Wilson may remain more faithful to his Indianapolis speech than to the Baltimore platform.

Most matrimonial knots are tied hard enough. It isn't the officiating minister's fault if they slip.

'Twould help Germany just now if the Krupps could beat their gun works into a breakfast food factory.

"Do you believe in dreams?" asks one paper. Not when we dream of bedbugs. We have no faith in 'em.

Trenches in France are now taken by the yard. When business opens in the spring they will be handled by the mile.

About the supremest pleasure in life is turning over and going to sleep after the alarm clock has done its worst.

When a man says he would like to be a boy again he always tacks on the proviso, "and know as much as I know now."

Illinois has a married woman who is a lawyer, minister, editor and farmer. Bet she doesn't find time to darn her husband's socks.

In the course of a year the weather will average more sunshine than the mind of the man who finds fault 10 hours out of every 24.

A paragrapher says it wasn't Abraham Lincoln's whiskers that made him a great man. This must be true, for he didn't wear 'em all the time.

Frequently stories of heroic dogs come from the European war zone, but there is no mention of cats. Cats do their fighting among themselves.

Sometimes we can't avoid the belief that old Vox Populi is a grouch. Nearly always he is writing pieces for the papers, in which he grumbles about something.

No one is speaking more nicely of Elihu Root upon the occasion of his retirement than the Democratic press which long used his name as a synonym for horsethief.

"Woman is no longer chattel," says one of them. Always reverting to the primordial, when woman sat on a log and waited for a cave man to come and carry here away.

"What does it really mean to be a genius?" asks Winifred Black. Well, it used to mean a long-tailed coat to hide the shining base of Genius' trousers, but times have changed.

A young man always answers "yes" the first time mother calls him in the morning. But mother knows she will have to call him two or three times before he can get up energy enough to roll out of bed.

Vice President Marshall will represent the President at the formal dedication of the Panama Canal. And why not? Mr. Marshall's Indiana heart is especially adapted to the business of swelling with pride.

There are said to be at least ten fathers' clubs in the country, and the idea is spreading. The old-time fathers' clubs, that used to meet in the grocery or corner saloon, may yet be succeeded by one of high aims.

Should the big war last two or three years Americans would find it easier to remain neutral and become more tolerant of the opinions of each other. And incidentally they might become prouder of their own blessed country.

Early in life we heard of that man who faced the trunk of the tree while he sawed off the limb on which he was sitting, and it has always been our aim not to be quite as foolish as he. A sort of negative inspiration, but not without its value.

Vaccination against hay fever is on the way. One requirement is that the victim must first discover what particular flower, plant or weed it is that makes him sneeze. In other words, he must become a "sneezeologist" before he can hope for a cure.

WHO MAKES WAR?

The Great Conflict has been condemned as "an intrigue of diplomatists," as the "scheming of politicians and financiers," as "Kaiser made."

The assertion is made repeatedly that the mass of the people are always against war and that if this quarrel had been left with the people to deal with, they would have voted down war overwhelmingly.

Would they?

In the critical moments of the correspondence between Austria and Servia, crowds were marching in Vienna, massing around the government offices, demanding the extremest measures. Before ever Germany began mobilization, the German population was talking war, not in any condemnatory spirit, but enthusiastically. The English government held back while the English public was crying out that not to participate in the war would be the blackest treachery.

Word comes from Athens that mobs are shouting, "Down with Turkey! We want war." They are making a hero of a minister who has retired because his advice was for war while that of his king's was against war. They are hissing a minister who represents the peace party.

If Italy, after hanging over the pit of war for months, finally climbs in, it will be with the public approval. It will be despite the strong neutrality convictions of the government.

To say that king or czar or emperor, that a party or a class, can make war, is to talk the worst kind of nonsense.

NEEDED A SHOW OF FORCE

Always there is some new form of blood-letting in Mexico, some new example of high-handed treatment of foreigners and their property, some proclamation ordering the people to lay down their arms and disperse peacefully to their homes and some rival proclamation commanding them, in the name of their country, to continue eliminating their neighbors and to trample down their crops. Always these things tough our own interests more or less directly.

In the administration of President Hayes, a situation existed in Mexico more or less like this situation. Instead of burning the property of Americans in Mexico, Mexicans crossed the line and burned American property within the United States. But on the whole, the two cases amounted to the same thing. Americans suffered by Mexican anarchy. Finally, President Hayes gave orders to the army in Texas to pursue marauders whether that took it beyond the Rio Grande or not. The measure was not applied. It did not have to be. The mere publication of the order sufficed to stop the trouble.

Is such a policy, somewhat modified, inapplicable in the present situation? We wonder. The Mexicans respect force, even a show of force, just as much as they did 40 years ago. An order worded so that Mexicans capable of running may read might be just the thing to stop that merry-go-round of civil war.

THE SINGING HEN

Along comes a fellow with nearly a foot of poetry about the hen. It is cheerful and rollicking, though at times making too free with poetic license, as for instance:

"And lays eggs all the time, you bet,
Unless she moults or wants to set."

But, letting that pass, this is the season of the hen's glory, when mother instinct stirs within her and the joy of anticipation puts her in tune with the lark and the heartthrobs of the early robin. If she is not already laying she is getting ready for that important function—not for the unsentimental cold storage house, but for the warm, life-giving incubator.

"This is my sunrise," says Chanticleer. But it isn't; it is the hen's. The rooster has crowed all winter as the spirit of his own self-pride moved him, and his is a raucous note. For real music listen to the singing hen. Her song means something. It foretells sunshine and gentle showers, green fields and daisies, song sparrows and Jenny Wrens, eggs for tomorrow's breakfast and a reduction in the cost of living.

Poetry is due the singing hen. She is a wonderful institution, a world blessing and an anthem of gladness.

THE CARICATURIST'S COW

Few dumb animals are subjected to more ridicule from cartoonists and comic sketch artists than the quiet, peaceful and altogether lovable cow. Just why this is so is not understandable. The average well-bred, well-fed cow of today is a beautiful creature, as pretty as the doe of the north woods.

The modern cow has few of the characteristics of the late Bill Nye's Rose, who was offered for sale to a nonresident because of the owner's ill-health. Nye said of her: "She is of undaunted courage, and gives milk frequently. To a man who does not fear death in any form she would be a great boon. She is very much attached to her house at present by means of a stay chain, but she will be sold to anyone who will use her right. She is one-fourth shorthorn and three-fourths hyena. I will also throw in a double-barreled shotgun, which goes with her."

There were cows like Nye's in the old days, but most of them have been succeeded by mild-mannered, soft-eyed animals that give barrels of milk, rich butter fat, and who reciprocate gentle treatment. The mule and the hyena have been bred out of them. The homely, wild cow, of "pennyroyal" blood, no longer exists—except in the mind of the caricaturist.

GOLD AND THE WAR

A few weeks ago, a New York banker drew some rather striking comparisons between the financial systems of the governments of Germany and England. He expressed the greatest admiration for the forethought and patience of the Germans in amassing an enormous stock of gold for war purposes. But he considered the English system the better, for the reason that the German gold was in itself sterile, nonproductive, while the English gold was working all the time, going out only to come back with interest added.

The effect in war would be this, this banker thought: Germany would be compelled constantly to think of the fateful day when her gold would all be gone. England would not have to trouble about this unless her industry was paralyzed, the interest on the great loans she had made throughout the world not to be collected.

Finance is a very dim and confused path for the inexpert to tread. What there may be in this banker's views we are not prepared to say. But it would seem that in the announcement England would not interfere with shipments of cotton to Germany may lie the deep intention to hasten the draining away of German gold.

THE BOY AND THE COB PIPE

There is one place, it has been well said, where the corncob pipe is distinctly dangerous. Reference is made to the mouth of a beginner in the mellow art of smoking. Like all art, smoking looks so simple that it misleads the ambitious amateur.

Mother, in time, may come to tolerate a cob pipe in the mouth of her boy, but she never becomes reconciled to the tragedy. She can never banish from her mind the babe with the dimpled cheeks and laughing eyes. She knew he could not remain a baby always, and yet the cob pipe age was beyond the scope of her imagination.

But the boy does grow up and, in the enthusiasm of youth, he knows he can conquer this thing from Missouri, luxuriant Land of Show Me. He tries it, and all goes well for a time. The cob pipe lures its victim on and on, waiting for an opening, for the moment to strike most effectively. Then something big and blunt, like the end of a telephone pole, hits the pink-checked boy in the pit of his stomach. He grows pale and writhes; things once simple resolve themselves into riddles and the world is forgotten.

When the cob pipe lands its first blow the referee always finishes the count of ten. Friends stretch the victim on the floor, but he complains that the floor is too high. He wants what is left of his weak body, heart and emotions, ambitions and love of life cast into a bottomless pit.

ONE LESSON OF THE WAR

Food blockades might serve a very useful purpose in the case both of Germany and Britain.

In recent years, Germany has built up the greatest industrial state in the world. But it has been at some cost to agricultural interests. It has taken farm labor and turned it into urban labor. It has compelled the purchase of enormous quantities of food abroad. It has transformed independence in this matter into dependence.

A hundred years or more ago, England had a wool-growing boom. Fields that had been cultivated were turned into pasture land. Following this boom came a manufacturing boom. The two movements worked to depopulate the countryside. Then as great industrial fortunes were builded, the makers of the fortunes bought up land, cultivated as well as that which had not yet felt the plow. They turned these possesions into parks and hunting preserves. The pressure thus increased, agricultural labor became factory labor, servants, the casual wage-earners of docks, the coal-diggers in the mining districts. The most enterprising emigrated to the United States and to the British colonies. The United Kingdom, far more than Germany, has been dependent upon the outside world for meat and bread.

Economists have seen these detrimental processes going on. They have warned against them. Both Germany and England have passed laws with the purpose in view of restoring agriculture to its proper place at the national foundation. But so long as transportation made food easily obtainable, the masses have given no earnest thought to their situation. The food blockades will now help them to realization. They will come to know that but for great good luck they would starve.

A NEW FOE OF DEATH

An encyclopediac account of gangrene says that it "was formerly very prevalent in military hospitals. * * * Aseptic surgery has made this fatal disease a thing of the past."

The author of the article was premature. Gangrene has not become a thing of the past. In the great war, it has swept through the trains of the wounded, developed in the hospitals, slain its hundreds, perhaps thousands, before the eyes of masters of aseptic surgery. But soon, if word from France it true, gangrene is conquerable—not by surgery, but by antitoxin. A French surgeon of German name has isolated the caustic microbe and provided the serum. Its application is now being made.

There is something cheering in the thought that while forces of death work with incredible industry, the forces for preserving life, for saving men from terrible mutilations, work too, and with industry.

MOBILIZING THE HARVEST ARMY

The western wheat crop requires the muscular services of 100,000 men. There are always 100,000 men to be had. But often the distribution is bad. One farming section may be flooded with workers while, at the same time, another section despairs for the crop because harvest hands are not to be obtained for love, money or the promise of griddle cakes for breakfast. It is from such sections that stories come of stores and banks closed while clerks go to the fields, of commandeered tramps and of enterprising harvesters auctioning their labor.

Considering the marked American gift for organization, it is strange that a situation of this sort should have been endured so long. It was demoralizing to agriculture and tended to spread the evils which go with casual labor.

But the situation is about to clear. The agricultural boards of Missouri, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, the Dakotas, Wyoming, Colorado and Montana have established a National Farm Labor Exchange. This exchange will recruit the army of harvest hands, throw it into northern Texas early in June as the wheat begins to ripen, shift it north and west until in the fall the last grain is in just ahead of the frost.

The stories of the ravaging of freight trains for pale and cowering hoboes were entertaining—at this distance. But probably the farmers never enjoyed them. They would much prefer to read messages from the Farm Labor Exchange announcing that their labor, duly examined as to qualifications, is on the way.

THE BROOK PAYS ITS WAY

On a forty-acre farm in Wisconsin, a little brook pays a high toll for the privilege of running through.

Water is taken from it to feed a three-acre overhead irrigation plant. Power is generated to grind feed and to light farmhouse and chicken yard. A dam or two provides ponds for ducks. When the brook escapes, it is smaller of volume and considerably less pert and gay of tone.

The owner of the farm is a woman. Title to the utilitarian instinct is not held by the one sex.

Among consoling thoughts, some people think well of the one that says, "charity covereth a multitude o. sins."

As a hired man, Secretary Bryan seems to have solved the problem of letting the boss do most of the work.

Sunday School

THE HERO WHO SAVED THE DAY

The International Sunday School Lesson for March 21 is "Jonathan and His Armorbearer."—I. Sam. 14.1-46.

By William T. Ellis.

HISTORY loves Jonathan, because he himself was a great lover (of which more in a later lesson) and because he dared to do the deed that daunted his father and his soldiers. This is a hero tale from Israel's history. Intrepid Jonathan and his armor-bearer performed a feat that would have won him an iron cross or a Victoria cross if done in the present war. These two, by a single brave stratagem, an "impossible" achievement, put to rout the Philistines and won a great victory for Israel.

It was a dark day with Israel. Many years had elapsed since the brilliant conquest of the Ammonites by Saul, recorded in last week's lesson. A new foe had come up from the west, almost irresistibly. The Philistines—whose name, by the way, is perpetuated in the present title of the land, Palestine—a mysterious people from over the sea, and possibly from Crete, had settled on the maritime plain of Canaan. They first appear in the time of the judges, and continue in history until the Christian era. Their power increased steadily, until this great battle with Israel, inspired by Jonathan's valor. For a time prior to this the Israelites seem to have yielded to their suzerainty, even having been disarmed by them, as the Arabs and Druses and Macedonians were disarmed, a few years ago, by the Turks. Saul had trouble with these militant people throughout his reign, but his successor, David, conquered them. The monuments abound in contemporary allusions to the Philistines and their five ruling cities. At this very hour, strife is being waged between Turkey and Britain over the ground along the Mediterranean where often the Philistines fought.

The Valedictory of a Prophet.

Two events stand out between this thrilling story of Jonathan's feat and that of his father, which we considered last week. One of these was Samuel's valedictory, delivered before the assembled nation at Gilgal, down on the Jericho plain. In it he formally and regally surrendered the leadership of the nation to the new king, and gave an accounting of his office. He called all the people to witness that he was free of graft or self-serving. "Here am I," he cried in the phrase which is most characteristic of him; was there anybody to witness against him? A brave man standing on his clean record challenges admiration.

All the thoughts of grand old Samuel were thoughts of his people and their God. His parting words were a summons to loyalty to faith. As God's advocate, he pleaded with them to remember Jehovah. Then, as he went into retirement, he promised that he would serve them as an intercessor. "Moreover, as for me, far bet it from me that I should sin against Jehovah in ceasing to pray for you: but I will instruct you in the good and the right way." Often the post of greatest power is the place of prayer. One sometimes wonders whether, in these grave days, Christians are praying constantly for the nation, the Church and all mankind.

Second of the notable events recorded prior to the day's lesson is Saul's sin in offering to sacrifice before his waiting army, without tarrying for the prophet's appearance as directed. He treated the sacrifice as a mere formality, to be gone through with, and in his vanity, he did not hesitate to put himself in the place of the priest. For this disobedience and failure to wait before God as commanded, Saul had to hear the dread news that the scepter would pass from his hand and house; he would not be the founder of Israel's royal line. Like many a man since, Saul lost his kingship by putting his own plans ahead of the clear word of the Lord.

A People in Panic.

So it was a gloomy company, and a small one that waited with Saul at the stronghold of Geba, across a deep ravine from the Philistine garrison at Michmash. Terror had been driven into the hearts of the Jews by the oppressions and triumphs of the Philistines. Some were hiding in caves and ravines and in the wilderness. Others had abjectly cast their lot with their conquerors, becoming vassels. None had weapons, save the king and Jonathan. Dark and desperate indeed was the outlook for Israel, for that worst of all calamities had occurred, the hearts of the people had grown fearful. The heroic spirit seemed to be dormant, or to have disappeared.

When Courage Has Brains.

There is a place in the annals of his time for the man who possesses both bravery and brains. Courage is commoner than wisdom. Jonathan seems to have had both to a rare degree. A perception of occasions, and the daring to utilize them, were his to an extraordinary degree. He was a hero with horse sense. Apparently this high-hearted youth was favored from birth with a noble spirit. He had grown up doing the unselfish and the fearless thing. His manhood achievements were made possible by his boyhood habits.

In life's small things be resolute and great
To keep thy muscle trained; know'st thou when Fate
Thy measures takes, or when she'll say to thee,
"I find thee worthy; do this deed for me?"
—Lowell.

Thus it came about that the stoutest heart in Israel on the dark day of the Philistine visitation beat in the breast of Prince Jonathan. The position of the forces was the factor of first importance. Between Michmash, the Philistine fortress, on the north and Geba on the south, where Saul's depleted and negligible host were encamped, ran a great ravine. The sides of Michmash were precipitous, and presumably unscalable, like the cliff of Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, where a somewhat similar feat was performed during the Civil War. So sure were the enemy of their own strength and the foe's weakness that they left the garrison in the possession of a handful of men while they went out, in three columns, on a marauding expedition.

Audacious and reckless, as well as heroic Jonathan's strategem seemed, for he proposed to his armor-bearer that they should scale the cliff and try the fortunes of their swords upon the unsuspecting garrison. Nobody, not even Saul himself, was told of the plan. They might prevent it, and certainly they would scoff at the young adventurers as fools.

Nothing is clearer in the history of the world and of our own day than that greatest results are secured by individuals who have dared, despite prudence and self-interest, to fling themselves fearlessly into high and holy and seemingly hopeless causes. The cause of Christ today needs nothing more than consecrated men and women who will give themselves unividedly to His service, in local communities, in public life and in world politics. The great battles of the twentieth century are to be won by those who dare to be devoted for the sake of man and God.

Jonathan's ruse worked. Falling unexpectedly upon the unprepared remnant that garrisoned the rock, the two Hebrews slew 20 of them—a bit of strategy not uncommon in warfare. Others fled and met the returning columns. Panic and mad fear took possession of all. Philistine fought with Philistine, and it seemed as if the very earth trembled.

The commotion was seen from the camp of Saul and, rather belatedly, his host got into action. Then the Jews among the Philistines saw that their hour had come to strike a blow for their nation, and they did so. Refugees from the hill country swarmed into the melee. "And there was a very great discomfiture," as the record runs.

The nation was served and saved by a heroic prince who dared do a desperate deed for God. Along with the message of patriotism and resourcefulness which we inherit from brave Jonathan is the other greatest one—

"Boldness, yet more boldness, and ever boldness."

Spring in Europe

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By Robert Minor

AMERICAN LEGION APPROVED BY MAJOR GENERAL WOOD

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Prompt response has been made by Major General Leonard Wood, commanding the department of the east at Governors Island, to the request of the secretary of war for information regarding the projected American Legion of 250,000 former soldiers, sailors, militiamen, and others.

Secretary Garrison has received a letter from General Wood, in which General Wood said he had no doubt that "some effort will be made to twist this into a political move, but I don't believe there is even a tinge of politics connected with it—certainly no indications of such a tendency have reached me here." General Wood denied that Colonel Rooseveit had ever communicated with him concerning the projected legion.

General Wood's letter, which was delivered to Secretary Garrison through General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff, was not made public in its entirety, merely this extract:

"No one at these headquarters has, or has had, any official connection with the American Legion, so called, of which I sent you the details in my letter of February 27, inclosing with it the circular relating to it. I find on inquiry that Mr. Roosevelt was asked to join at the time former Secretaries of War Wright, Stimson and Dickinson were asked; also former Secretary Meyer of the navy and others. I believe that a number of them have joined. Mr. Roosevelt has never communicated with me concerning it, directly or indirectly.

"My connection is limited wholly to an interview two or three weeks ago with two gentlemen who were the founders of the movement, one a former officer of volunteers in the army, and the other an editor of one of the Ridgway magazines. Their idea was to build up throughout the country a list of men who had qualifications or training to make them useful in a military way in case a reserve should ever be established under legislative enactment which would make a reserve possible; or, in case a reserve should not be established, to have a list which, in case of necessity, would be useful to the government, as it would give the addresses, names and qualifications of a large number of men.

"I have no doubt some effort will be made to twist this into a political move, but I don't believe there is even a tinge of politics connected with it—certainly no indications of such a tendency have reached me here.

"It has no connection with the army up to the present time, other than I have indicated to you. Johnston's (General Wood's aide) activities in connection with it have been purely unofficial. He simply aided them with suggestions concerning their list of special qualifications and talked the matter of the organization over with them. He appreciates fully the fact that he cannot take any official position in an organization of this sort. He has tried to steer them into a line of procedure which would fit in with the war department plans. This has been purely in an unofficial and personal way."

Prohibition Gains Rapidly Since the First of January

Prohibition's gains since January 1, have been remarkable, as is shown by a summary prepared by the research department of the Methodist Temperance Society, with headquarters at Topeka, Kan. By states it is as follows:

Alabama—The legislature passed a prohibition law to go into effect on July 1, 1915. The bill was repassed over the governor's veto.

Arkansas—The legislature enacted prohibition measures to become effective on January 1, 1916.

Idaho—The governor has signed a prohibition measure to become effective on January 1, 1916.

Iowa—The legislature repealed the Mulct law, leaving prohibition effective after January 1, 1916.

Montana—The legislature has submitted the question to be voted upon next year. The legislature desires that the bill submitted make prohibition effective December 31, 1918. The temperance people favor December 31, 1916.

North Carolina—The legislature has passed a law absolutely prohibiting the delivery of intoxicants in that state even for personal consumption.

Utah—Both branches of the legislature have voted to submit prohibition to voters.

Vermont—One branch of the legislature has voted to submit prohibition to the voters.

In addition, Colorado has enacted laws to enforce prohibition after the first of next year. Minnesota has put local option into effect, and the Indiana legislature has a prohibition law under consideration. Pennsylvania and New Jersey are struggling with the question, and temperance sentiment is ascending in Texas, Kentucky, Florida, Missouri and Illinois.

The following states are in the "dry" column: Arizona, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Colorado, Georgia.

The action of the North Carolina legislature, following close upon the West Virginia court decision which places an absolute embargo upon alcoholic liquors, has developed a new line of attack. A bill has been offered by the speaker himself, in the Kansas house of representatives, to shut liquor out of the state absolutely.

WORKS IN GREAT SHOE

Shoemaker Labors in Odd Style on Sidewalk.

Instead of living in a shoe, as did the traditional "old woman, who had so many children," etc., a Los Angeles shoemaker works in a shoe.

This shoe, which is of no ordinary dimensions, sits on the walk in front of its owner's place of business during business hours. In the heel of the shoe there is ample standing room for the owner and a power repair machine.

The machine is operated by means of a belt, running from an electric motor in the l lcony above the shop. The unusual sight of a man at work in a shoe attracts the attention of many passersby; thus shoe repairing and advertising are performed at the same operation. Incidentally, this shoe is supposed to be the largest ever made, a true replica of the usual leather footgear.

MANY SCHOOL TEACHERS IN THE FRENCH ARMY

Twenty thousand of the 50,000 school teachers of France are in the army and the frequency with which they are cited in the orders of the day has been marked. Even those who remain with their classes are contributing in an original way to the support of the army. They require their pupils to bring to school at least once each week two potatoes, two carrots, two turnips or other vegetables, to be devoted to provisioning the military hospitals. No child is allowed to bring more than two, in order that no jealousies may be created. The object is not so much to secure a supply of food, as to teach the children generosity and let them feel that they are filling their role in the war. It has also had a leveling effect between the different classes. From the department of the Deux Sevres in one day more than 60,000 vegetables were thus collected.

VARIETIES

Envelopes first came into use in 1839.

The first balloon ascent took place in 1783.

Malaga, Spain, exports orange peel by the ton.

The price of tin fluctuates very rapidly and widely.

The elephant has only eight teeth, four on each side.

Cairo is the largest city in Africa. Population, 1,000,000.

Western Australia's gold fields cover 224,000 square miles.

Wall paper originated in China in the fourth century.

The Brazilian cotton crop is increasing in quantity and quality.

Venezuela's exports in the last six months were valued at $15,000,000.

Brazil's coffee crop is estimated at 9,000,000 sacks of 132 pounds each.

The building of the New York barge canal required the construction of 40 dams.

In Norway only about 3.4 per cent of the total surface of the country is cultivated.

About 2,750,000 acres of land in Great Britain are devoted to woods and forests.

Grain constitutes about 40 per cent of Milwaukee's entire freight receipts by rail.

It is estimated that 93 per cent of the ocean floor is entirely devoid of vegetation.

Bridge is a popular indoor game in India, among both the Europeans and the natives.

Silos are being built underground extensively through the western part of the United States.

Scientists have estimated that more than 1 per cent of the earth's crust is composed of aluminum.

Paris has a theatre with a reversible floor, one side being for dancing and the other for the seats.

The amount of gold taken from the ground in July last in Rhodesia went ahead of all previous records.

By the fumigation of incoming vessels in the port of New York, it is estimated that 50,000 rats are killed annually.

The largest order of merit in the world is the French Legion of Honor, which has more than half a million members.

Petroleum has been installed as fuel in Chile's great nitrate works, at a saving of more than 30 per cent of the cost of coal.

Belgium has the honor of originating the school savings bank system. Professor Laurent of Ghent, in 1873, began the work.

Stags are bred in China for their horns, the horns being cut, while soft, each year and used in the manufacture of medicine.

Nevada again was the greatest silver producing state last year, followed in order by Idaho, Montana, Utah and Colorado.

Men attending the pans in salt works are generally supposed to be exempt from cholera, smallpox, scarlet fever and influenza.

More than one-third of the quicksilver produced last year came from Spain, and from the same mines operated centuries before Christ.

The rarest plant in the world is the silversword, a species of cactus which grows only on the most inaccessible slopes of Hawaiian volcanoes.

A specimen of the kauri pine in New Zealand, growing on Mercury bay, has a trunk 20 feet in diameter and is said to be 1,300 years old.

The United States again exceeded previous records for petroleum production last year, the government estimate being 292,000,000 barrels.

Experts have estimated that there are 200,000,000 tons of soda in a recently discovered deposit of that useful mineral in British East Africa.

Engineers in India are trying the novel experiment of catching that country's heavy rainfall in reservoirs and using it to produce electric power.

An Englishman has invented a machine for redressing worn wooden paving blocks at a rate of 1,000 an hour, so that they may be used again.

The witch tree of Nevada is so luminous that a person standing near it can read ordinary print easily. The tree itself can be seen for a mile on the darkest nights.

Floating mines, under various names, have figured in naval warfare for nearly 350 years, but they were first used with really deadly effect in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5.

Whaling is now a well established industry off the Portuguese African coast. The "humpbacked" whale averages 45 feet in length and the occasional sperm whale about 50 feet.

In normal circumstances Canada produces about 1,600 tons of news printing paper a day, of which 400 tons are used in the Dominion. The remainder of 1,200 tons is exported.

Forest botanists recognize only one cypress in the United States. Its range extends from Delaware southward around the coast into Texas and up the Mississippi valley to Illinois and Indiana.

War on rats for the purpose of preventing the spread of bubonic plague is conducted, not because the rats themselves spread the plague, but rather the fleas which are carried by the rodents.

Two million fruit trees, occupying between 25,000 and 30,000 acres, mostly irrigated land, are being planted in the various districts of eastern Washington and Oregon, Idaho and western Montana.

An automobile museum has been established in London, where there are exhibited gasoline cars made as early as 1895, a steam tricycle made in 1891, and one of the earliest steam cars, made in 1860.

A former United States naval officer has invented a one-man submarine carrying a full-sized torpedo in its bow, and with a plug that automatically closes the opening when the torpedo has been fired.

Th two sides of the human face are never alike. In two out of five the eyes are out of line; one eye is stronger than the other in seven cases out of ten, and the right ear is generally higher than the left.

A windmill, which is said to be the largest of its kind in the world, has lately been brought into use at Harlingen, Friesland, for draining a tract of lowland, redeemed from the sea by high embankments, with an area of 1,850 acres.

That wonderful street of shops in Paris, known as the Rue de Rivoli, was begun in 1802 and was named in honor of Napoleon's victory at Rivoli, in 1797, during the Italian campaign. It was not finished, however, until 1865, during the reign of Napoleon III., to whom Paris is indebted for much of its grandeur.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

Lincoln's Stepmother

A hundred years ago southern Indiana was covered by a forest of immense oaks, beeches and maples. In the beautiful primeval forests, not many miles from the Ohio river, was a cabin of unhewn logs. One gloomy day in December, 96 years ago, there stood in its doorway a lad nine years old with his sister, two years his senior. For over a year these children had been motherless.

After the mother's death, we may well believe that the father neglected his home more than ever. He was noted throughout the county as a story teller, and because of this gift was a welcome guest wherever he went. The little lad and his sister were standing in the doorway, looking for his return from an absence longer than usual. For he had gone to his old home in Kentucky to seek a new wife, a woman by whom he had been rejected some years before, who had married his rival, and who was now a widow. Thomas Lincoln's wooing was brief and to the point. He said, "Well, Sally, you have no husband and I have a wife. I came a-purpose to marry you. I have no time to lose, and, if you agree, let it be done straight off." "Tommy," was her reply, "I know you well, and have no objections to marrying you."

The next morning the ceremony was performed, and speedily the couple, with the goods of the new wife, started in a wagon upon the journey to the cabin in Indiana.

Never did the children forget their wonder and delight at the unloading of the marvellous treasures which the stepmother brought. There was a $40 bureau, a table, a set of chairs, a large kitchen chest, and cooking utensils. Four horses had been needed to draw the heavy load.

The new wife was dismayed when she saw the wretched hovel which was to be her future home. The floor was of earth, there was neither door nor window. The furniture consisted of three stools, a table made of a hewn log, a bedstead made by driving poles into cracks between the logs, resting the other ends in forked sticks sunk in the earth floor. Upon these poles were nailed boards covered with leaves and skins of animals. There were only two cooking utensils, a skillet and a Dutch oven. There was neither stairway nor ladder, and when the little lad climbed to his sleeping quarters in the loft, he scrambled up by means of pegs driven into the cracks between the logs.

Sallie Bush, now Sallie Lincoln, was a handsome woman, very tall and straight, with beautiful hair that curled naturally. She was vivacious and talkative, industrious, and a good manager. She was a woman of fine qualities, high principles, and good sense. She accepted her dismal lot, and at once began to make the best of it. She made her dilatory husband put in a floor, doors and windows; she contrived comfortable beds. She taught the children cleanliness, and made them clothes from fabrics she had brought for her own wardrobe. Best of all, she opened her heart to the neglected, forlorn brother and sister, treated them as her own, and made them feel that they had a true mother-friend. She took a strong liking for the boy, utterly ignorant; wholly unformed, but good-humored and affectionate. He became warmly attached to her. After she had clothed him decently, he could attend school for the first time, and soon showed indications of that natural ability which, in spite of limited educational advantages, made him a fine lawyer, an eminent statesman, and an unsurpassed chief executive of our republic.

Lincoln's gratitude, affection and loyalty toward his good stepmother showed a pleasing trait in his character. It was not hers to give to the world this man-child, but no one else had as strong an influence upon him, because she was with him during the plastic years of his life, the time when a child's mind is "wax to receive and iron to retain." It was of her that he spoke when he said, "All that I am I owe to this saintlike mother." If she had not aroused his latent ambition for an education, who could have foretold for him any higher destiny than that of a squatter on the frontier or a flatboat hand on the river?

Lincoln visited his stepmother just before he started for Washington to be inaugurated. She was old and infirm, and he bade her good-by, with the presentiment that they would never meet again. She, too, was oppressed with a vague fear of the future. When Mr. Herndon, Lincoln's law partner, visited her after the assassination of the president, she could not talk without tears. She said, "Abe was a good boy. He never gave me a cross word, and never refused to do anything I requested of him. He was the best boy I ever saw. I did not want Abe to run for president; did not want him elected; I felt that something would befall him, and that I should see him no more."

The assassin's bullet that killed the great war president also pierced the heart of this humble woman, for she died soon after, and lies buried in an obscure grave.

Year by year the fame of her illustrious stepson grows brighter. Millions of dollars have been spent for monuments to him, but his greatest memorial is in the hearts of his countrymen. May we not take one leaf from his wreath of immortality to grace the memory of his stepmother, disregarded and almost forgotten by the nation that owes her an uncounted debt of gratitude?—Esther E. Sutton, Dunkirk, Ind.

Our Correspondents

Mrs. Eli Worgum of Fort Recovery, 73 March 19, copied from memory two long poems for the Corner, which she enjoys very much.

Our dear oldest member, Eli Bartoo, of N. Y., writes that he is well and enjoying the Blade, as ever.

Capt. J. E. M., Maine, asks who the Bible readers are in our Family. The captain has read from Genesis to the Revelations 32 times and the New Testament 25 times beside.

Those who have any true worth will see the good in others. It is the pessimist who always criticizes his neighbors; but the deep-souled man realizes that there is good in everyone, and, by his sympathy and friendship, inspires others to "give to the world the best they have."—Little Sister, Michigan.

In the Blade of Feb. 11 I read a contribution of some person signing "W. G. F.," in which I felt much interested, as I was a member of Co. A, 11th Mo. cavalry myself, of which W. G. F. speaks as being the company his father belonged to. It would give me great pleasure if W. G. F. would give in the next issue of the Blade the full name so I might recognize the comrade. Half a century has elapsed since Co. A, 11th Mo. Cav. responded to bugle calls together at our camps at Little Rock, Ark. Today we are scattered like the leaves in a whirlwind to every region remote from where we were saying each other farewell. I have, in vain, tried to fix the identity of W. G. F. in my memory. I was clerk of general court martial part of the time and also company clerk and also was in the field. As company clerk I became familiar with every member's name, age and nationality, hence I am somewhat puzzled. I have met with but one member of Co. A in nearly 30 years and it gives me an inexpressible pleasure to receive a correspondence from an old comrade and he may feel assured of an expression of warm remembrance from me. I was 75 years old Feb. 12.—George Buehler Bouguet, Addie Lee, Okla.

Juanita of the Mts. writes to say that she is going to take a trip west by wagon early in April. She promises us letters along the way. Don't forget, as we are always glad to hear from Juniata.

Mrs. E. A. N., Illinois, writes that where whisky rules there can be no peace, and that sin is the cause of war. To the shut-ins she says, "Greet friends with a smile; it is cheap and worth its weight in gold."

I have been expecting to see answers to E. R. B., Iowa, regarding old people giving or deeding their property away, while still living. I would say never do such a thing. Keep enough for a good living, then you will not have to be without a home of your own, and will not be dependent on anyone. O. H. S., Mich., gives my views exactly regarding our country's neutrality; to think of our factories running day and night to manufacture barbed wire to help butcher the poor foreign soldiers. It's too terrible to think of. I sanction the editor's suggestion that the pink carnation be used as the Peace Page flower, and I also think that May 20 would be suitable for Peace Page day, as at that time of year flowers and sunshine and the dear little birds are with us. I do love our feathered friends.—Wilda.

The rough winter months are almost gone in our southland, the birds are beginning to sing, and at night the frogs hold council in the marshes, a sure sign of spring. We have had an unusually wet winter season. Since Nov. 18, there has been scarcely any traveling. It only ceased raining long enough for the moon to change, then began with renewed energy.

Conditions among the poorer class of people have been distressing, owing to low prices of cotton and depression of financial matters. However, it won't be long until you will hear the plow-boys whistling as they turn the fresh earth for planting. Cotton acreage has been considerably reduced, small grain being sown in its stead.

Before I go I would like to request that if a Lieutenant of the U. S. Army sees this, please write me. There is some information I would like that is the little general things one experiences in this line of work. But I wish some real experiences.—B. McC., S. C.

BUILDING THOUSANDS OF HOMES FOR BIRDS

THIS picture of Toledo boys and their bird houses ought to interest the bird lovers of the Peace Page. At the Toledo Art Museum, where the exhibit is being made, it is predicted that ther will be 10,000 houses on display, all built by Toledo school children.

Merry-Go-Round

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

HANNIBAL

Hannibal, the gateway to the Southwest is the fastest growing city in Missouri. Its population was 21,000 in 1908 and it has enjoyed a steady growth of one thousand each year for eight years. Hannibal is the metropolis of "Northest Missouri." It is situated on the left bank of the Mississippi River 150 miles northeast of St. Louis. It has free factory sites, excellent residential sites, cheap light and power, low freight rates, splendid shipping facilities by rail and water, superb schools and churches. These are a few of Hannibal's many advantages. One of the largest Portland cement works in the world is numbered among her ninety-seven factories, the pay roll of all her factories total nearly $300,000 per month. Hannibal has five lines of railroads, ready access to 2,000 miles river transportation. Each day fifty-two trains arrive and depart from our city. Hannibal is Missouri's largest shoe manufacturing city with the exception of St. Louis. We have four strong banks with assets of $4,000,000, the largest brick works in Northeast Missouri, twelve cigar factories with an output of 5,000,000 cigars annually, waterworks with a capacity of 21,600,000 gallons daily.

We also have a fine library the gift of the late John Gorth, a beautiful Y. M. C. A. building, a large and commodious hotel to the memory of "Mark Twain." There are many lovely parks, including the wonderful "Mark Twain Cave," a very pleasant summer resort, also a splendid monument erected to his memory, situated on the grounds of Riverside park overlooking the "Great Father of Waters," the glorious Mississippi. Another very pleasant place is "Lover's Leap," where people go and from there may see for miles. When it is clear you may see to Quincy, Ill.—Aunt Eunice.

THE CIGARETTE

I am a young man of twenty-two who agrees with Flurette.

I have no use for the rattle brained girl who does not consider the character of a young man before she allows him to call repeatedly.

Girls, do not allow the young man who calls to be too fast and I am sure he will have more respect for you and if he is the right kind of young man he will like you better for it.

As I stand upon the street and watch young girls pass with companions who could well be termed, "characterless cigarette fiends," it makes my heart ache with pity for them.

Girls, you know the world is flooded with worthless young men and be careful who you select as your companion, lest you lavish upon some unworthy young man, that crowning attribute of your life—love.

Just one word of warning. Beware of the "Appendix of the Wet End of a Cigarette," for one who yields to one temptation may yield to others and his character is uncertain.—Ross W. Va.

THE MUSKINGUM VALLEY

I live in the little village of Stockport, Ohio, situated on the western bank of the "Beautiful Blue Muskingum," halfway down the valley. This valley should be noted for its beautiful scenery and natural resources. It has not escaped the eye nor hand of the poet; quoting the last verse of a poem, in its honor, from the pen of James Ball Naylor:

"The pen of the poet can never portray
One tithe of the beauty possessed
By this miniature Hudson smiling and gay.
Ah, surely our people are blessed!
The dear old Muskingum! We hear it today
An almost idolatrous love.
May its beauties and blessings continue always
We beseech the kind Father above."

Yet, it is a fact; that I have found total ignorance of its beauty and even of the existence of the river itself (or knowledge of it only as a name) within a short distance on either side, and well within the boundary of our own state of Ohio.

I know this river and valley are unusually beautiful. Much of the scenery is grand and impressive. I have studied it from beginning to end. In all seasons, under all condition. And it is certainly magnificent. Travelers coming here unprepared for anything out of the ordinary become very enthusiastic over its views and seem much surprised at the stolid acceptance of this treasure by its inhabitants. They compare it to the Hudson and the Rhine and remark at never having heard of its wonders before.

Were some one to send your paper a description of some limpid, blue stream (in California or some other distant state) flowing "mid verdure crowned hills," with a description half as beautiful as our cherished valley; it would be published and interestedly commented upon. The name and location would never be forgotten.

Ohio is not so devoid of natural beauty as one would be led to suppose by her lack of praise or pride in our own. Let us learn to appreciate what we have and make a noise about it as others do.—From a Muskingum Valley enthusiast.

Miss Faye Smith, Leopold W. Va., is a young teacher who was compelled to give up her school and enter a hospital, and is in need of cards, letters and any good books you may see fit to send her. She is a Blade girl, sending a nice list of subscribers every year to our paper. Dear friends, add all the sunshine possible to her now. Mrs. Gay Conley, Blandville, W. Va.

The Cozy Corner

OUR MOTTO

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good Cheer.

MUSICAL FAMILY

I am the mother of five little children, three boys and two girls. The little girls are twins, 7 years old. My baby is 4. The oldest boys are 9 and 11 years old. My age is 26. My husband teaches music part of the time. We have an organ and a telephone. The children can all play the organ but the baby. Come on, dearly Loved, let us try to make the Peace Page brighter and better every day. We live in the fairest part of the grand old state of Arkansas, the land of fruits and flowers, where the dreams from the Boston mountains flow.—E. G. F., Arkansas.

COSMOS

Cosmos are very desirable fall-blooming flowers. Hardier, more free-flowering and more stately than dahlias, they are worthy of more consideration. Massed along the fence or in the background, cosmos are very effective. The large single dahlia-like flowers thickly clustered on the tall, graceful fern-leaved stalks, are truly charming.

There are several varieties of cosmos catalogued. The Early Dawn strain seems the most desirable for northern latitudes. It blooms early and is almost certain to flourish under ordinary care.

Red, white and pink are the prevailing colors, but a new striped and a new yellow variety are now listed. The mammoth flowered Lady Lenox strain is, however, the most beautiful. The great shell-pink flowers are the acme of perfection in cosmos.

Cosmos are not difficult to grow. They can be started in the house or planted in the open ground, the same as cabbage or tomatoes. In fact, they grow wild in Texas. Suited to a variety of soils, easy to grow, free flowering and beautiful, cosmos should be more generally cultivated. The seed is inexpensive and can be procured from any reliable seedsman. So why not plant a few cosmos and await results?—W. E. W., Ohio.

MAN'S DUTY TO WOMAN

In a recent international Sunday school lesson taken from the book of Ruth, one of the points most strongly emphasized is man's responsibility to woman. Boaz was a man of wealth and influence, who could perhaps have married a woman of wealth and influence. But did he? No, he married a woman in every way capable of filling his heart and home—a woman of purity and character, and business ability, though she was a pauper. Out of this happy union came the Christ, the savior of mankind. Boaz was a man with the ability of choosing. How few mankind there are? How few men have the capacity to choose a real wife! And it is very much because this insight is lacking in men of the civilized world that conditions exist as they do. It is not because men are averse to marriage so many of them remain bachelors. I believe every normal, right-thinking man would marry if he was sure he would get a congenial, helpful companion.

It is not because there are so many old men and women in the world there is so much domestic unhappiness and divorce. It is because these men and women are mismated—they have married from a wrong motive. If people were rightly mated there would be finer children born. A contented, happy mother does not bear nervous, imbecile, abnormal children. Suitable mating would make fewer drinking husbands. If a man is happy at home he stays there instead of seeking company where he finds temptation.

More happy marriages would make more marriages and fewer homeless women struggling in the world for a livelihood. Men are trained from boyhood along business lines, but how many have any education regarding the selection of a suitable woman for a wife? A man of business ability will sit down and view soberly from every side, any investment proposition before he puts his money into it, but he will invest his life's happiness with the woman who can flatter him the best! Vanity is surely man's undoing!

The unselfish woman who works earnestly, and makes a success of whatever she is doing, is the woman capable of making a successful home and wife and mother, but such woman is the one oftenest left unmarried, because she has so little time to run after and flatter men. It is the selfish, indolent, indifferent woman who has time for that. She wants to be supported without effort on her part. She has no business ability, she has no idea of the cost or value of money. She does not care. She loves to flatter and be flattered. She wants a home and display.

Man finds this sort of woman pleasant, always ready with her time and smiles, often dressed beyond her means. She appeals to his vanity before marriage. He does not stop to consider how unfitted she is to meet the responsibilities that marriage may bring. He does not realize on the other hand, that if the energy the conscientious business woman—too busy to flatter him—is putting into her work, was turned to making a home, and wife, and mother, she would make a helpmeet worthy of the love and pride of any good man. He is not a Boaz!

I am always interested in the Blade letters. I am especially interested in the teachers' experiences. I have been teaching twenty-five years and would like sometimes to write of school conditions in my state.—P. Virginia.

GIVE THE FLOWERS NOW

How many of use have a great influence over some ones life and never use it to good advantage. I think us mothers have a very great influence over our husbands and children.

I am a young mother of twenty-two years. I have two sweet little babies, one a boy 3 years old and a girl 17 months old. My greatest desire is to teach them to serve God and make useful men and women. If I have a hobby it is being kind to the aged and I am never so happy as when I have just spoken a kind word or done a kindness for an old person. There is nothing that makes me so angry as to see some young person laughing and making some sneering remark about an aged man or woman.

Dear readers, give them all the flowers and sunshine that are in your power while they are here on earth, for when they are gone they won't need them.

I live in the hills of Tennessee and think it is a grand old state to live in. We raise extensive crops and the air and water all pure.—Katherine of Tennessee.

Mrs. R. M. T., Ore., lives near a friend with whom she was a neighbor in Ohio in their girlhood days. Mrs. T. is 75 years old, a civil war widow, and Mrs. Ann Akins, the neighbor, is 82. Both read and love the Blade.

This Washer Must Pay for Itself

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines — the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way.

So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing out the clothes.

Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it doesn't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months, in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line today, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes.

Address me this way—H. L. Barker, 1536 Court Street, Binghamton, N. Y. If you live in Canada, address 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

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As gifts to boys and girls who get subscriptions for the Weekly Blade. Send coupon for information.

Toledo Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio:

Please send me full particulars about your free presents for boys and girls.

Signed.....

Town.....

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POET'S CORNER

TOUCH THE SLEEPING STRINGS

Author Unknown.

Say not, oh, say not, we are strangers
By freak of chance together bro't;
Remind me not of lurking dangers
In wreaths of friendship quickly wrought.
Some sweet attraction draws you to me
From memory's heart strange murmurs flow,
And something makes me think I knew you
Beyond the Sea of Long Ago.

Chorus.

Touch the sleeping strings and tell me—
Tell me whether thence comes music soft and low;
Did not we walk some shore together
Beyond the Sea of Long Ago?

Think not, altho' I speak so boldly
That idle words are on my tongue.
Receive my greeting not so coldly,
Nor touch the harp that would have sung;
For lightly touched as by a feather
The sleeping strings will thrill I know,
And something makes me think I knew you
Beyond the Sea of Long Ago?

Your eyes in bashful glances falling
Light up the landscape far away—
Your voice to hear it is recalling
A sad, but long forgotten lay.
When all the year was pleasant weather
Were not our spirits linked together
Beyond the Sea of oLng Ago?

Touch the sleeping strings and tell me—
Tell me whether thence comes music soft and low.
Were not our spirits linged together
Beyond the Sea of Long Ago?

MY TREASURES

Mrs. S. Steiner, Hanno, Wyo.

I hold in my hand this evening
A box long guarded with care,
And oft I bend above it
With silent tear and prayer.
Not all the gold in the mountains,
Nor yet the pearls of the sea,
Could buy, tonight, the treasures
This wee box holds for me.

Only a bunch of letters,
Worn and yellow with age,
And tears quickly gather
As I scan each written page.
One from a loving schoolmate,
Written thirty years tonight.
Dear Grace, it needs no letter
To keep your memory bright.

And one from my dear old mother,
That mother so far away;
It says "I hope, my daughter,
You'll never forget to pray."
And one from the dear old father,
The last he wrote to me;
It ends, "Good-night, my loved one,
How I'd love your face to see!"

Here's one, the last of my letters.
What need to read it again,
When every word that is written
Is stamped on heart and brain?
Here a broken band ring
Lies in its paper white;
Ah, I loved and kissed the giver
Just thirty years tonight.

Ah, me, here's a knot of ribbon
And a lock of golden hair;
Once it lay on the head of my baby,
My baby, sweet and fair.
But the mate to that knot of ribbon
Lies on my baby's breast,
Far, far in God's acre—
Ah, me, but God knew best.

Slowly I lock up my treasures,
As the sun is going down,
Leaving a lingering trace of light
O'er valley, hill and town.
Not all the gold in the mountains,
Nor yet the pearls of the sea,
Could buy tonight the treasures
This wee box holds for me.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

That's what the world is asking you,
Not who you are,
Nor what you are;
But this one thing the world demands—
What can you do with brain and hands?

What can you do? That is the test,
The world requires. As for the rest
It matters not,
Or who, or what
You may have been, or high or low,
The world cares not one whit to know.

What can you do? What can you do?
That's what the world is asking you
With trumpet tone,
And that alone!
Ah, soul, if you win, then you
Must show the world what you can do!

THE DRUNKARD'S LONE CHILD

Republished by request of many readers.

Out in the gloomy night sadly I roam,
I have no mother dear, no pleasant home;
Nobody cares for me—no one would cry
Even if poor little Bessie should die.
Barefoot and tired, I've wandered all day
Asking for work, but I'm too small, they say;
On the damp ground I must now lay my head,
"Father's a druunkard, and mother is dead!"

Chorus.

Mother, oh! why did you leave me alone,
With no one to love me, no friends and no home?
Dark is the night, and the storm rages wild,
God pity Bessie, the drunkard's lone child.

We were so happy till father drank rum,
Then all our sorrow and trouble begun;
Mother grew paler, and wept every day,
Baby and I were too hungry to play.
Slowly they faded, and one summer night
Found their dead faces all silent and white;
Then, with big tears slowly dropping, I said:
"Father's a druunkard, and mother is dead!"

Oh! if the "temperance men" only could find
Poor, wretched father, and talk very kind;
If they could stop him from drinking —why, then
I should be so very happy again!
Is it too late? "Men of temperance," please try,
Or poor little Bessie may soon starve and die.
All the day long I've been begging for bread—
"Father's a drunkard, and mother is dead!"

OLD MUSICIAN AND HIS HARP

Author Unknown.

Years have come and passed away,
Golden locks have turned to gray,
Golden ringlets, once so fair,
Time has changed to silvery hair;
Yes, I've neared the riverside,
Soon, I'll launch upon its tide,
Soon my boat, with noiseless oar,
Safe will pass to yonder shore.

Chorus.

Bring my harp to me again,
Let me sing a gentle strain,
Let me hear its chords once more
Ere I pass to yonder shore.

Oh, those chords with magic power,
Take me back to childhood's hour,
To that cot beside the sea,
Where I knelt at mother's knee;
But that mother—she has gone;
Calm she sleeps beneath the stone,
While I wander here alone,
Sighing for a brighter home.

Soon I'll be among the blest,
Where the weary are at rest—
Soon I'll tread the golden shore,
Singing praises evermore.
Now my boat is on the stream,
I can see its waters gleam,
Soon I'll be where angels roam—
Dear old, harp, I'm going home.

Now the storms of life are past,
I am safe at home at last,
Now my journey is complete,
I am singing music sweet—
O those angels, how they sing,
Glory to the Heavenly King—
And I catch their sweetest song,
Dear old harp, I'm almost home.

THE LOST GLASSES

Mary A. Gillette.

"Oh, Johnny, my laddie, your eyes are young—
Use them for grandma, dear,
My glasses, alas! are lost again:
I've searched for them far and near;
For lack of my glasses I cannot find
The glasses I lack—this true!
Look well, and someone, when you are old,
Will do the same for you."

"When I am old, dear grandmamma,"
Said Johnny, with roguish eye,
"I'spose I shall read with glasses, too,
And sometimes lay them by.
But, when they're lost, I shall never search
On window sill or shelf,
I shall put my hand on top of my head
And find 'em there for myself."

TWO PICTURES

An old farm house, with meadows wide,
And sweet with clover on each side;
A brighteyed boy, who looks from out,
The door with woodbine wreathed about,
And wishes his one wish all day:
"Oh, if I could but fly away
From this dull spot, the world to see,
How happy, happy, happy,
How happy I should be."

Amid the city's constant din,
A man who round the world has been,
Who, mid the tumult and the throng,
Is thinking, thinking, all day long:
"Oh, could I tread once more
The field path to the farmhouse door
The old, green meadows could I see,
How happy, happy, happy,
How happy I should be."

Boys and Girls

OUR MOTTO

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

A New Subject.

I am a young girl of 20 years, and my cousin is a jolly young fellow of 17. He is a champion checker player, but I think his greatest hobby is teasing the girls. I have a new subject for discussion which the hard times and the tales of the sufferings in the cities have made me think very much about lately. It is: "Is it right to be a millionaire?" And you don't really have to be a millionaire. I won't give my arguments for or against it now, as I may get to preaching and forget to stop.

We live in the country and usually have as good a time as anyone in the city could have. I like books, horses and am an ardent nature lover. I also like to have a shooting match with my brothers or cousins if the gun isn't a "professional" kicker. If it is, well, you may shoot first, anyway.—Little Irish Rose and M. V. R.

A Student.

A have been taking correspondence courses in poultry and swine husbandry, and later I expect to study alfalfa and dairying, and last of all, household methods of preparation for canned fruits, preserves and jellies. If I have any more time to study I will take another course. Besides the courses from the university, we have an agricultural club here which meets every Saturday afternoon. In this club we have every branch of agriculture and teachers for each class, then we have professors and sometimes the deans from the university farms come over and hold a meeting with us. The membership is large and we have all kinds of text books and farm magazines. I myself received some magazines which are not in the club list of books, and when I have read them I put them in the club room for others to read; there are others who do the same. We also have thousands of bulletins and circulars from agriculture experiment stations for us to read which our good chaplain has had sent to us. The "Farmstead" is of great interest to me, and I like the boys' and girls' letters. Hope none of the bird club members ever cage up a bird.—J. A. K., Cal.

The Recluse.

I will give you a little history of an early settler, who came from Virginia. He lived within about one and one-half miles of my home. William Hewitt came from Virginia abont 1808 and spent the intervening years between that date and his occupancy of the celebrated cave on the Portsmouth Pike, between Chillicothe, O., and Waverly, O. He did not seem to want to associate with many. He was described as a man of rather prepossessing appearance, intelligent, temperate and inoffensive, moral in his habits, a student of the Bible and a close observer of the Sabbath. He carefully guarded his life secret, barely hinting that he had chosen his peculiar life because of the infidelity of a loved wife. He carried a long rifle and tomahawk, and was an expert in the use of each. A physical giant, in his mature years he has been known to carry two deer, beside his gun, to his lonely cave in the woods. One time an energetic seeker after information rode up to his cave and said: "Well, old man, I came to get a history of your life." The hermit replied: "You leave here quick or I will give you a history of hell."

Hewitt's cave now has a monument to mark it. The Portsmouth Pike runs through it. That is how they came to find the cave—in building the pike. They found Hewitt very nearly dead in his cave. They took him to Waverly. He died there and was buried at Waverly.—Brown Eyes of Waverly, O.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Gay Rollyson, 16 September 5 and Ethel Frame, 14 December 31 are bird lovers and would like to join the bird club. We are both school girls. We would like to have cards and letters from the Blade boys and girls.—Frametown, W. Va.

Eunice Parker, Sarton, W. Va., loves the birds and the out of doors.

Vera Haron, Statesville, N. C., asks recitations for her county commencement.

Janet M. Sites, Masonville, W. Va., is Missouri Girl's twin.

Emma Wyse, Noble, Iowa, 17 Dec. 9, is a bird lover.

Grace Davenport, 11, Fortuna, Cal., sends up a poem of flowers of her own composition.

Thomas Bailiff, Hale, N. C., 13, lives in the mountains of western N. C. Carl Bailiff promises us a letter telling of these mountains. Don't forget.

May Laftin, Bain, N. C., 17, thinks that all the birds should be protected except the hawk.

Mrs. Ora Lee, Atmere, Ala., 16, and married two years, likes the south as it is warm and pleasant so much of the year.

I think, perhaps, my mission is just to make others enjoy themselves. At least, that is what my friends all say. Well, it's just natural for some people to be jolly, isn't it?—W. W., Ohio.

J. R. B. 17, Wilmot, N. C., asks for instructions for joining the boy scouts, through the Page?

Gracie Keaton, Oko, W. Va., 10, says the birds nest in the cedars in their yard, and she watches the cat, so that it does not disturb them.

LOSING HOPE WOMAN VERY ILL

Finally Restored To Health By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Bellevue, Ohio.—"I was in a terrible state before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. My back ached until I thought it would break, I had pains all over me, nervous feelings and periodic troubles. I was very weak and run down and was losing hope of ever being well and strong. After taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I improved rapidly and today am a well woman. I cannot tell you how happy I feel and I cannot say too much for your Compound. Would not be without it in the house if it cost three times the amount."—Mrs. CHAS. CHAPMAN, R. F. D. No. 7, Bellevue, Ohio.

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The one which she should most zealously guard, is her health, but it is the one most often neglected, until some ailment peculiar to her sex has fastened itself upon her. When so affected such women may rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a remedy that has been wonderfully successful in restoring health to suffering women.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

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John H. Ferguson, Acme, Alta., Canada, says: "I was not a little amazed when I found I could play in a few minutes." C. Fitzmann, Reno, Okla., says: "I have two children, one is 12 and the other 10, who in a very few minutes could play it well, and they did not know one note from another in the old music." V. R. Perkins, Romney, Ind., says: "I studied 'Easy Form' music fifteen minutes and then started to play." Thousands of similar reports are in our files. Doesn't this convince you that you can play by this wonderful, new method?

Prove it for yourself. Send for complete system and full instructions. Try it in your own home for seven days, FREE. If you want to keep it, then send us $1.50 down, and $1.00 per month for five months. If not satisfactory, simply return it to us and owe nothing. Isn't that fair? When writing, state how many white keys on your piano or organ, and whether you play old-style note music.

Send today! The quicker you get this, the sooner you can entertain your family and friends with your playing, so send now. Address: Easy Method Music Co., 758 Clarkson Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Tobacco Habit Easily Conquered

A New Yorker of wide experience has written a book telling how the tobacco or snuff habit may be easily and completely banished in three days with delightful benefit. The author, Edward J. Woods, 534 Sixth Ave., P-490, New York City will mail his book free on request.

The health improves wonderfully after the nicotine poison is out of the system. Calmness, tranquil sleep, clear eyes, normal appetite, good digestion, manly vigor, strong memory and a general gain in efficiency are among the many benefits reported. Get rid of that nervous feeling; no more need of pipe, cigar, cigarette, snuff or chewing tobacco to pacify morbid desire.

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GOITER Aunt Emma's Goiter Treatment is guaranteed to relieve or your money back. Absolutely harmless and does not interfere with work. Bank reference. Write for particulars. Aunt Emma's Co. 22 Madison Street, Waukegan, Ill.

Hood for Bevel Gears.

The bevel gear has claimed the fingers of more mechanics than any shop device that necessarily possesses dangerous and rapidly moving parts. Experienced machinists are, however, injured more often through a lack of knowledge of the location of these parts than by any personal carelessness or oversight.

The inexperienced man has been the greatest victim, for he does not realize the powerful drawing tendency of the gears if clothing once enters the mesh of the teeth.

A simple protection hood can always be applied in some manner to these gears, no matter how they are assembled to perform their part in the operation of the machine. The hood can be so shaped and bent as to lend a pleasing appearance to the eye, and a few tap bolts, small in size, will anchor the supports to the machine body. Not only will this simple and inexpensive home-made hood protect the workman, but it will also protect the gears, which are so often ruined by some hard substance accidentally dropping into the gear mesh.

Both the heaviest and the lightest woods grow in the United States, the former being Florida ironwood and the latter the so-called cork of southwestern Missouri.

MICROBES ATTACK RUBBER

French scientists have found that rubber, unless kept in perfectly dry air, is subject to the attacks of microbes.

The Lesser Brave.

You don't have to go to war to prove yourself a hero—try a dentist.

1000 Shot Steel Air RIFLE **Hamilton 22 Cal. Hunting RIFLE Without Cost**

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BOYS!
We give choice of four Guns (on 4 Easy Plans) for selling our New "Healeas"—The Salve that Heals—at 25 cents a box. WE TRUST YOU. Order 5 Boxes Magic Healing "Healeas" today, we send promptly. Easy to sell. Cannot fail as a necessity in every home. When sold, send us our $1.50 and select your Gun, according to one of the four plans, as you are entitled, in our big list. Extra Gifts; just for promptness, so order today.
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BOYS! Here is your chance to get a fine Base Ball Outfit, consisting of a COMPLETE SUIT, including shirt, pants, cap and belt, good quality, extra well sewed, or combination of big catcher's mitt, fielder's glove, catcher's mask (extra strong and durable) and rubber center ball, big league style, or fine chest protector.

Will Not Cost One Cent Send your name and we will send you 8 set of our fine pictures to dispose of at 25 cents each. Send us the $2 you collect and for your trouble will send you outfit as described. **Write Today** for pictures. No harm done. I take back what you can't dispose of.

EXTRA PRESENT of BASEBALL CURVER Worn on the hand it aids in giving the ball a rapid, whirling motion—thus causing a wide curve. So small it is not noticed, and they all wonder where those *AWFUL curves come from.* Be a crack pitcher and fan out the batters. Thousands of boys all over the country enthusiastic over this wonderful device. We also send instructions on how to throw all curves—very valuable. Any boy who wants to become a good pitcher can do so with our instructions and the aid of the wonderful little curver. The Curver sent as an extra present to boys who dispose of pictures promptly. Send your name to us at once and see if you can't get both Outfit and Curver for yourself. Address: **M. O. SEITZ, 4M52 Chicago**

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine of biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

DUMDUM BULLETS

Please give a description of dumdum bullets.—J. H. J., Smith's Ferry, Pa.

This type of bullet is named after Dumdum Arsenal, the place near Calcutta, where it was first made. It is one which, instead of having the greatest strength at the point, is weakest there, so that in striking a bone it will flatten out and shatter it, and not, like the modern steel-coated, sharp-pointed bullet, make a small hole and pass through without any other effect. At Santiago the Spaniards were charged with cutting off the brass tips of their bullets, so that they had the same effect in inflicting jagged wounds as the regular dumdum bullets. Dumdum bullets are now used to some extent by big game hunters. In the present European war the different nations have accused each other of using these bullets. The Hague peace congress agreed that they should not be used in war.

SPECTROSCOPE

Kindly give some information concerning the spectroscope.—G. C. F., Buckhannon, W. Va.

A spectroscope is the instrument employed in spectrum analysis. If one observes a Bunsen flame through an ordinary glass prism held close to the eye, he will see a succession of colored images of the flame. This series of colored images is called the spectrum of the flame. An instrument such as the prism, which will separate the various radiations emitted by any source of light, is called a spectroscope. Spectroscopy is defined as that science which has for its object the determination and description of the various radiations which different bodies emit, reflect and absorb. Spectroscopes generally consist of three parts—the collimator, the analyzing appliance and the telescope. When photographic methods are employed, the telescope is replaced by a camera. The analyzing appliance constitutes the main feature of the spectroscope. It may consist of one of the following: A prism or a train of prisms, a grating, an echelon grating, which is formed of step-by-step plates of glass; some other appliance in which interference with long difference of path is made use of.

SAM JONES

Please give a sketch of the life of Sam Jones, the evangelist.—J. H. A., Long Beach, Cal.

Samuel Porter Jones, commonly known as Sam Jones, the American Methodist revival preacher, was born in Chambers county, Alabama, October 16, 1847, and died October 15, 1906. When 12 years of age he removed to Cartersville, Ga., where he was educated under private tutors and at boarding schools. After the Civil war he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1869, but his drinking habits put an end to his career as a lawyer. After the death of his father, in 1872, he reformed and was admitted to the ministry of the Methodist Church, South, and afterwards devoted himself to evangelistic work, his marked eccentricities of speech and manner probably contributing somewhat to his popularity. He has published: "Music Hall Sermons," "Sermons and Sayings," "Sam Jones' Own Book," etc.

HERCULES' LABORS

Please name the twelve labors of Hercules. — E. H. L., Harrisville, W. Va.

Following is the cycle of the twelve labors of Hercules: 1. Wrestling with the Nemean lion; 2, destruction of the Lernean hydra; 3, capture of the Arcadian hind; 4, capture of the boar of Erymanthus, while chasing which he fought the Centaurs and killed his friends Chiron and Pholus; 5, cleansing of the stables of Augeas; 6, shooting of the Stymphalian birds; 7, capture of the Creatan bull, subsequently slain by Theseus at Marathon; 8, capture of the man-eating mares of the Thracian Diomedes; 9, seizure of the girdle of Hippolyte, queen of the Amazons; 10, bringing the oxen of Geryones from Erythia in the far west, which errand envolved many adventures in the coast lands of the Mediterranean, and the setting up of the "Pillars of Hercules" at the Straits of Gibralter; 11, bringing the golden apples from the garden of the Hesperides; 12, carrying Cerberus from Hades to the upper world.

SLAVS

Please explain the meaning of the word Slavs.—M. R., Merom, Ind.

Slavs is the general designation for a group of people inhabiting eastern and central Europe, and forming one of the most important branches of the Indo-European family of natives. The name is derived from the native term Slovenia, the origin of which is obscure, some connecting it with slavo, word, speech, and others with slava, fame. In support of the former etymology is the fact that the Slavic term for foreigner is nientsy, dumb, as marking the differentiation between those whose speech was intelligible to the Slav ear, that is, the Slavs themselves, and those who made use of an incomprehensible tongue. The connection between Slav and slave is merely fanciful. The Slavic group comprises the following nationalities: Russians, Bulgarians, Serbo-Croatians, Slovenians, Czechs, comprising the Bohemians, the Moravians and the Slovaks, Wends or Sorbs, consisting of the inhabitants of Upper and Lower Lusatia, and Poles with the allied Corsubians.

AURORA BOREALIS

Please give some information about the Aurora Borealis.—D. C. T., Marmford, Okla.

The Aurora Borealis is an illumination in the sky, seen oftenest north of the middle latitudes in the northern hemisphere, and south of them in the southern hemisphere. In our hemisphere it is generally visible in the north and has, therefore, been called the Aurora Borealis. In the southern hemisphere it is called the Aurora Australis. The frequency with which it is seen varies with the latitude of the place. At a latitude of 60 degrees it becomes almost a nightly occurrence. The first noticeable phenomena occurs commonly after the end of twilight, when the northern sky near the horizon will be seen illuminated with a light somewhat like that of the dawn. The illumination is in the form of a broad arch, highest near the magnetic north and reaching the horizon in the northeast and northwest directions. Presently beams of light are seen crossing this arch with a quivering or flickering motion and shooting toward the zenith. Each beam constantly varies in brightness and seemingly fades away to give place to another. As a general rule the rays or beams have a yellowish tinge. Very irregular sheets of lights having the appearance of luminous clouds are often seen. These are of various colors. Science has not been able to determine the cause of this phenomenon, but it is probable that the aurora is associated in some way with the magnetism of the earth.

MICHIGAN STATE OFFICIALS

Please give the names of the present state officials of Michigan.—A. M. K., Shepherd, Mich.

The governor of Michigan is Woodbridge N. Ferris; lieutenant governor, Luren D. Dickinson; secretary of state, Coleman C. Vaughan; treasurer, John W. Haarer; auditor general, Oramel B. Fuller; attorney general, Grant Fellows; superintendent of public instruction, F. L. Keeler; commissioner of insurance, John T. Winship. They are all Republicans except Ferris and Winship.

THE PAINTED DESERT

Will you kindly tell something about the Painted Desert?—B. P., Laddsdale, Iowa.

The Painted Desert is situated in Arizona along the Colorado river. It is remarkable for its bright colors, red, brown, blue, purple, yellow and white, of its sandstones, shales and clays. Within the desert is a petrified forest, the most remarkable in the United States. The trees are of mesozoic time, though mostly washed down to the foot of the mesas in which they are imbedded, and lying now amid deposits of a later age. Blocks and logs of agate, chalcedony, jasper, opal and other silicate deposits lie in hundreds over an area of 60 square miles. The forest is now protected as a national reserve. Everywhere are evidences of water and wind erosion and the marks of volcanic action, particularly lava flows are also abundant and widely scattered.

SAN MARINO

I would like to know something of the republic of San Marino.—M. G., Linscott, Neb.

San Marino in Europe is the smallest republic in the world, comprising an area of 38 square miles and enclosed by Italian territory, among the terminating spurs of the Apennines, near the Adriatic coast. The government is peculiar and eminently democratic, the legislature is elected from the ranks of nobles, citizens and peasants. The executive is always of a dual nature, chosen every six months. The town, standing on a mountainous crag, 2,200 feet high, was built around a hermitage dating from 441, and is surrounded by a great wall with forts. But one road enters the town. Borgo is an artistocratic suburb at the foot of the hill. Silk is the principal manufacture. There are numerous massive and stately public buildings, including the governor's palace and churches, besides several schools, museums, theatre, town hall and convents. Agriculture is the chief pursuit. The state has about 11,000 inhabitants.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

Please give a description of Tristan da Cunha.—N. S., Toledo, Wash.

Tristan da Cunha is a group of three small islands in the south Atlantic ocean, belonging to Great Britain, and situated about 680 miles west by south of Capetown. The principal and only inhabited member of the group is 45 square miles in area. It is an extinct volcano rising almost abruptly to a height of 8,200 feet. The climate is mild, but wet. Cattle, sheep and vegetables are raised. The island was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Tristan da Cunha, in 1506, and in 1817 was taken possession of by Great Britain.

MISCELLANEOUS

M. R., Pittsfield, Ill.—We are unable to give you the name of the man who warned the people of the Johnstown flood.

J. D., Syracuse, Ind.—We have no biography of Edward Dewart.

E. M. H., Naples, N. Y.—The bureau has no references giving the speech of Robert Ingersoll which you ask for.

B. A., Lewisburg, Ky.—James B. McCreary is the governor of Kentucky and Edward J. McDermott the lieutenant governor.

G. S., Red Wing, Minn.—It has not been determined by science why hybrids, as the mule, are sterile. There have been a few cases where the female mule has given birth to young.

STOPPING THE SHOE SQUEAK

The "squeak" in shoes is caused by the inside and outside soles rubbing together in walking. To overcome this disagreable trouble make an opening at the edge of the inside of the shank of the shoe, and work a screwdriver between the soles to the tips, thereby loosening the inner and outer soles.

Then work in a little French chalk, soapstone, or talcum powder through the opening. By bending the soles back and forth, or slightly tapping the edges, the powder will work itself between them. The opening can then be closed with one or two tacks, and the squeaking will be permanently stopped.

Such an emergency repair is very much beter than the soaking and oiling frequently resorted to, and yet does no harm to the shoes provided the job is done by a competent shoe repairer.

REMARKABLE TRIP SHOWS FRENCH FIGHTING MACHINE IS A WONDER

PARIS, March 10.—I have just been permitted a sight of the French Army—the first accorded to any correspondent in so comprehensive a measure since the outbreak of the war, writes a correspondent of the New York Times. Under the escort of an officer of Gen. Joffre's staff, I was allowed along a great section of the fighting line, into the trenches under fire, and also received scientific detailed information regarding this least known of European forces.

France has been so silent about her army and her generals and so indifferent to the use of journalism in the war it is scarcely realized even in France that 450 of the 500 miles of fighting front are held by the French and only the remaining 50 by the British and Belgians. At the outbreak of the war no newspaper men were allowed with the army, and those who managed to get to the front, including myself, all returned to Paris under escort. Although we saw what a powerful machine it was and knew it was getting stronger every day, we were permitted to say very little about it—Germany, meanwhile, granting interviews, taking war correspondents to trenches and up in balloons in their campaign for neutral sympathy.

Spring Campaign Prospects.

I propose to give as few names of places and generals as possible, first to meet the wishes of the personal censor, who is the same officer who escorted me throughout the trip, and, second, because I believe general facts relating to the morale of the French army and their prospects in the spring campaign will be of more interest than specific details concerning places where the lines have been established for the last six months.

From scores of letters received from America the first question which seems to arise in the minds of neutrals outside the war zone is: What are the prospects of the Germans taking Paris when the second great phase of the war is really under way? First, let me admit that a lurking fear that the Germans might penetrate the lines had caused me to make certain arrangements for the hasty exit of my family from Paris as soon as the spring fighting began. I am now willing to cancel these arrangements, for I am convinced there is no danger to Paris.

Need 3,000,000 More.

The German army, in my opinion, will never for a second time dictate terms of peace in Paris. I feel that I am in a position to make the statement, founded on an unusual knowledge of the facts, that should German ambition again fly that high they would need at least 3,000,000 men concentrated before the fortifications of Paris—these in addition to the enormous force to oppose the French and allied field armies.

The defenses of Paris since the city had its narrow escape before the battle of the Marne present one of the wonders of the world. Not only has Galieni's army entrenched the surrounding country and barbwired it until the idea of any forward advance seems preposterous, but every foot of ground is measured and the exact artillery ranges taken to every foot of ground.

For instance, from every single trench which also contains an artillery observatory the exact distance is recorded to every other trench, to every house, hillock, tree, and shrub behind which the enemy might advance. In fact, the German organization which threatened to rule the world seems overtaken by French organization which became effective since the war began.

French Organizers, Too.

All through the trip it was this new spirit of organization that impressed me most. I have sent you many cables on the new spirit of the French, but never before dared to picture them in the role which to my mind they never before occupied—that of organizers. I started the trip to see the real French army in the most open, but unexpectant frame of mind. For weeks I had read only laconic official communiques that told me nothing. I saw well-fed officers in beautiful limousines rolling about Paris with an air that the war was a million miles away. The best way now to explain my enthusiasm is to give the words of a famous English correspondent, also just returned from a similar trip (he is Frederic Villiers) (who began war corresponding with Archibald Forbes at the battle of Plevna, and this in his 17th war, who said:

"In all my life this trip is the biggest show I have ever had."

The War Made Plain.

While our party did all the spectacular stunts the Germans have offered the correspondents in such profusion, such as visiting the trenches, where in our case a German shell burst 30 feet from us splattering us with mud, also where snipers sent rifle balls hissing only a few feet away, almost our greatest treats were the scientific daily discourses given by our captain concerning the entire history of the first campaign, explaining each event leading up to the present position of the two armies. He gave the exact location of every French and allies army corps on the entire field.

On the opposite side of the line he demonstrated the efficiency of the French secret service by detailing the position and name of every German regiment, also the date and the position it now holds. Thus, we were able to know during the journey that it was a crack Prussian Guard that was stopped by de Maud-Huy's Territorials and that the English sector under General French was opposed by Saxons.

Our captain by these lectures gave us an insight into the second great German blunder after the failure to occupy Paris, which was the failure immediately to swing a line across northern France, thus cutting off Calais and Boulogne, where they could really have leveled a pistol at England's head, which idea now seems about as distant to their hopes as heaven. He explained that it was the superiority of the French cavalry that dictated that the line should instead run straight north through the edge of Belgium to the sea. His explanations went further than this, for he refuted many military arguments to the effect that cavalry became obsolete with the advent of aeroplanes.

Where Cavalry Won.

Cavalry formerly was used to screen the infantry advance and also for shock purposes in the charges. Now that the lines are established, it is mostly used with the infantry in the trenches; but in the great race after the Marne to turn the western flanks it was the cavalry's ability to outstrip the infantry that kept the Germans from practically all of northern France. In other words, the French chasseurs, more brilliant than the Uhlans, kept that northern line straight until the infantry corps had time to take up the position.

My introduction to the real French army was made at the point of junction with the English troops, so I was thus able to make some comparison between the types of the allies. I did not see the Germans except as prisoners, although on this trip I was sometimes within a few yards of their lines. With all consideration for the statement that they are the greatest fighting machine the world has ever seen, all I can say is that the greatest fighting machine I have ever seen is the French army.

High Ideals of the Army.

To me they seem invincible from the standpoints of power, intelligence, and humanity. This latter quality specially impressed me. I do not believe any army with such high ideals can easily be beaten, and I judge not only from generals in command, but the men in the trenches. One morning I was going through the trenches near the most important point where the line was continually under fire.

Passing from the second line to a point less than 100 yards from the German rifles I came face to face with a general of division. He was sauntering along for the morning stroll he chose to take in the trenches with his men rather than the safer roads at the rear. He smoked a cigarette and seemed careless of danger. He continually patted his soldiers on the back as he passed and called them "his little braves."

I could not help wondering whether the German general opposite was setting his men the same splendid example. I inquired his name; he was General Fayolle, conceded by all the armies the greatest military expert in the world. Comradeship between officers and men always is well known in the French army, but I never before realized how the officers were so willing to accept quite the same fate.

Another illustration of the French officer at the front: The city of Vermelles of 10,000 inhabitants was captured from the Germans after 54 days' fighting. It was taken literally from house to house, the French engineers sapping and mining the Germans out of every stronghold, destroying every single house, incidentally forever upsetting my own one-time idea that the French are a frivolous people. So determined were they to retake this town that they fought in the streets with artillery at a distance of 21 feet, probably the shortest range artillery duel in the history of the world.

The Germans before the final evacuation buried hundreds of their own dead. Every yard in the city was filled with little crosses—the ground was so trampled that the mounds of graves were crushed down level with the ground—and on the crosses are printed the names with the number of the German regiments. At the base of every cross there rests either a crucifix or a statue of the Virgin or a wreath of artificial flowers, all rooted from the French graveyard.

Courtesy in the French Ranks.

With the German graves are French graves made afterward. I walked through this ruined city where, aside from the soldiery, the only sign of life I saw was a gaunt prowling cat. With me past these hundreds of graves walked half a dozen French officers. They did not pause to read inscriptions; they did not comment on the loot and pillage of the graveyard; they scarcely looked even at the graves, but they kept constantly raising their hands to their caps in salute regardless of whether the cross numbered a French or a German life destroyed.

We were driving along back of the advance lines. On the road before us was a company of territorial infantry who had been eight days in the trenches and were now to have two days of repose at the rear. Plodding along the same road was a refugee mother and several little children in a donkey cart; behind the cart, attached by a rope, trundled a baby buggy with the youngest child inside. The buggy suddenly struck a rut in the road and overturned, spilling the baby into the mud. Terrible wails arose, and the soldiers stiffened to attention. Then, seeing the accident, the entire company broke ranks and rescued the infant. They wiped the dirt from its face and restored it to its mother in the cart.

So engrossing was the spectacle our motor halted, and our captain from great general headquarters, in his gorgeous blue uniform, climbed from the car, discussing with the mother the safety of a baby buggy riding behind a donkey cart, at the same time congratulating the soldier who rescued the child.

Our trip throughout moved with that clockwork precision usually associated only with the Germans. The schedule throughout the week never varied from the arrangements made before we left Paris. When we arrived at certain towns we were handed slips of paper bearing our names and the hotel number of our room.

Amazing meals appeared at most amazing places, all the menus carefully thought out days before. Imagine fresh trout served you with other famous French delicacies in a little house in the battle zone, where only a few hundred yards of barbed wire and a few feet more of air separated you from the German trenches. During the German advance, also after the battle of the Marne, there were many towns in the districts where it was impossible to obtain tobacco, spirits, or food staples. This condition has entirely abated, and the commissariat is now so well supplied that soldiers have sufficient tobacco even in the trenches.

Trench life was one of the most interesting surprises of the trip. Every night since the war began I have heard pitying remarks about "the boys in the trenches," especially if the nights were cold. I was, therefore, prepared to find the men standing in water to the knees, shivering, wretched, sick and unhappy. I found just the contrary—the trenches were clean, large and sanitary, although, of course, mud is mud. I found the bottoms of the trenches in every instance corduroy-lined with modern drains, which allowed the feet to keep perfectly dry, and also the large dugouts where the men, except those doing sentry duty, sleep comfortably on dry straw. There are special dugouts for officers and artillery observers.

I also visited a large, perfectly equipped Red Cross First Aid camp, all built underground, extending from one line of trenches to another. All trenches, communication traverses or observatory dugouts have received names which are printed on shingles affixed to the trenches on little upright posts.

Hard to Find War.

When one leaves the trenches at the rear of the communication boyaux, it is astonishing how little of the war can be seen. Ten feet after we left our trenches we could not see even the entrance. We stood in a beautiful open field having our pictures taken, and a few hundred yards away our motor waited behind some trees. Suddenly we heard a "zip zip" over our heads. German snipers were taking shots at us.

In addition to the enormous force of men constantly in the trenches along the entire line there is an equal size reserve line directly behind them in case of sudden attack. The artillery is posted considerably further to the rear along with revitualing stations, aeroplane hangars, and headquarters of the generals, but through all this enormous mass of men which we passed daily going to and from our front observation posts never once did we get the impression of parade. There were just troops, troops, troops everywhere, every hamlet, every village filled with them, every crossroads with their sentries.

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Let Us Send You a Free Trial Package to Prove It.

There is no humiliation so intense as the knowledge that people are constantly noticing the pimply condition of your face. Women, especially, realizing the attraction of personal beauty, and longing, as every woman does, for admiration and love, find them the source of the greatest unhappiness and misery. They know that even to their own families their pimples are annoying, and they imagine they are the laughing stock of every stranger.

Don't Be Ashamed to Show Your face. Stuart's Calcium Wafers Will Drive Away All Pimples and Skin Eruptions.

We have a message of hope for every sufferer from these annoying eruptions—today—at once—you may see the beginning of the end of this humiliating experience. Tomorrow, when you look in the glass, you will begin to see a difference, and before a week has gone by, every pimple will know its master.

Nature intended that every woman should have a fine, soft skin with a beautiful, glowing complexion. Somehow your blood has become vitiated and full of impurities, and your face has suffered for it. But with Stuart's Calcium Wafers you can cleanse your blood and restore your face to its natural beauty. Get a 50c box of your druggist today or send coupon below for a trial package, and be one of the vast army of people who thank Stuart's Calcium Wafers daily for a beautiful complexion.

A small sample package will be mailed free to anyone who will send coupon below.

Free Trial Coupon

F. A. Stuart Co., 175 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich., send me at once by return mail, a free trial package of Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

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Wounded Belgians Brought Out of the Firing Line.

(Special From London.)

For every soldier that is sent back from the firing line injured by bullet or shrapnel, there are many more who are invalided home after the hardship of the trenches, suffering from malaria. One who is almost ready to return to the front says, that during the whole time he saw only three German soldiers. Most of the time he spent with his head below the level of the ground, ankle deep in mud and water, waiting in vain for the enemy to make an attack. This is typical of many English troops. They agree that the constant shell fire is terrifying and maddening. It takes more courage to stick in the trench under such conditions than it does to charge the enemy.

The matter of personal courage in this great war is no greater among the soldiers of one nation than another. Courage is largely a matter of blood and stomach. No man is stronger than his stomach. A man with a weak stomach is pretty sure to be a poor fighter. It is difficult—almost impossible—for anyone, man or woman, if digestion is poor, to succeed in business or socially—or to enjoy life. In tablet or liquid form Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery helps weak stomachs to strong, healthy action—helps them to digest the food that makes the good, rich, red blood which nourishes the entire body. Let the great athlete have dyspepsia, and his muscles would soon fail. Because the stomach is diseased the body does not get its full nourishment; the blood has not the elements it requires, and in consequence all the organs of the body, such as the heart and lungs, liver and kidneys, as well as the nervous system, break down.

Nearly half a century ago Dr. Pierce invented his Golden Medical Discovery, which has borne the stamp of public approval ever since. It is made in either liquid or tablet form from herbs and roots, with pure glycerine. When you catch cold, suffer from indigestion, notice the skin breaking out in pimples, let this furnish a warning that the blood is in disorder. Profit by the experience of others and drive the poisons from the blood, build up the system with a reliable tonic, such as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It overcomes exhaustion and malnutrition which is attended with impoverished blood and exhaustion of the nerve force.—Adv.

DEGRADING THE IRON CROSS

German Paper's Protest Against Girls Wearing It as a Trinket.

Unwarranted and unseemly wearing of the Iron Cross in Germany has evoked protest from many sources, according to The Frankfurter Zeitung, which takes occasion to warn the public against assisting in this "degradation of the decoration." After telling of unseemly jests about the mockery of the Iron Cross in the countries with which Germany is at war, the writer says:

"It is painful to notice with what thoughtlessness the institution of the Iron Cross is degraded by us. Young girls wear it in miniature pendants to their necklaces and bracelets. I have seen one young woman who wore it at her neck and also on her wrist. In jewelers' windows I see such miniature crosses displayed, with the advertisement that they cost only 50 pfennigs, (12½ cents).

"By the way, it may be remarked that the wearers of such little crosses make themselves liable to punishment, since the wearing of miniature decorations is by law permitted only to those to whom the decorations have been awarded.

"But in other ways, too, the Iron Cross is dragged into the game for every purpose, however far removed from all connection with the war. Not only is it manufactured in pasteboard; not only is it worn by children as well as by adults as tokens of various fraternal societies, but also one sees it pictured on all sorts of commodities that have no connection whatever with the war. I have seen it stamped on electric pocket lamps; it has also been worked into ladies' stockings.

"You may believe me when I tell you that the men at the front are very indignant over this incredible misuse of the decoration. One officer, decorated with the Iron Cross, who recently returned from the front, said to me:

"'For this cross we at the front allow them to break our bones, and here at home it becomes a mere toy and a careless toy for young girls.'

"Does not the German people look ludicrous it is making itself in the eyes of neutral countries by such unseemly conduct?"

Hard Luck.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

"The Gorgons were mythological sisters, who had snakes for tresses instead of hair."

"Gee," muttered the high-school boy, "it must have been tough to have to go out and gather a bunch of snakes whenever you needed a few extra puffs."

Eloquent.

The Eclogue.

Miss B.—"Paul, write a short theme on the subject of baseball."

Paul handed in the next day: "Baseball is no game."

BABIES' CHANCES IN LIFE

Breast Fed Child Has More Chance to Survive.

Broadly speaking, the baby of the man who earns $25 a week or more, has a three times greater chance of surviving than the child of the man who earns $10 a week or less. The child who lives in the better section of the city has five times a better chance of surviving than the child who lives in the poorest section of the city. The baby breast fed for the first three months of its life, has, approximately, a four times more favorable chance of reaching maturity than the artificially fed baby. These deductions follow from a report of the children's department of the bureau of labor, just issued, although the report avoids drawing conclusions and simply points out conditions. It finds that the death rate ratio to the earnings of the father. Babies whose fathers earned less than $10 a week died at the rate of 256 a 1,000, while those whose fathers earned $25 a week or more, died at the rate of 84 a 1,000. It is shown that the infant death rate varies greatly in sections of the same city. In the poorest neighboorhoods, with inadequate sanitation, the death rate was 271 a 1,000, or more than five times that of the choice residential section of the city. The report finds that only 46.6 babies a 1,000 die under one year of age, when breast fed for at least three months, as against 168.8 a 1,000 when fed exclusively on artificial food.

Heavy employment by mothers is also shown to be conducive to a high infant mortality. In one group of nineteen mothers whose babies all died, fifteen had been keeping lodgers, which in these cases required the doing of the washing and ironing for the lodgers besides buying and preparing their food. A high rate of infant death was found in coincidence with the neglected streets and insanitary housing.

Precaution.

Washington Star.

"Do you think you can support my daughter in the style to which she has been accustomed?"

"I think so," replied the earnest young man. "But maybe we'd better live with you a few years so that I can find out exactly what it's like."

Thoughtful of Him.

Pathfinder.

Mr. Manley—"Well, my dear, I've had my life insured for five thousand dollars."

Mrs. Manley—"How very sensible of you! Now I sha'n't have to keep telling you to be so careful every place you go."

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Look it over, yes, look it over, then look, oh! look at our price. Was there ever such? Could you beat it in a thousand years? And to think, all we ask is just four days in our busy "every-man-working, made-to-measure" shop, when out goes this perfect-fitting Nifty Suit, on its way to you by parcel post. We can fit you completely by next week, if you want quick action like that, but first get our free samples and charts. Remember what we guarantee!

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Cut out of the whole cloth, it will fit your figure, the lines and curves of your own form—stylish, smart, up-to-the-minute; distinctly New York in every respect. The fine made-to-your-measure suit guarantees itself, for when seen, examined and tried on, if for any reason you don't like it, or even if your grandmother thinks it doesn't like it, why back it comes, and back goes your $6.75 in a jiffy, every penny of it, and there won't be any hard feelings on either side, will there? So get extremely busy with the U. S. mails. Just send right now the coupon or a postcard, and receive by return mail our free cloth samples, style charts showing the latest New York Suit Models with the different cuts for coat and vest, the newest "peg top" trousers and models of straight-line pattern; special self-measurement blanks, tape measure, etc. Everything easy for you to use. Then leave the rest to us. Don't be a "ready-made" this spring and summer, be strictly "Broadway," Get this Nifty E. T. made-to-your-own-measure suit. Look your best.

Another Model $9.85

Here is something more. Just this: If you happen by chance to be one of those particular chaps, and have a little extra change in your "wad-pocket" you don't mind separated from, we have something very swell, thank you, extremely extra special in "made-to-your-measure" that certainly is SOME suit! This fine garment is the real "Hancock" of them all. If it hasn't got any $15 suit "buffaloed" that you ever bought of a "ready-made" Emporium—well, we'll contract to eat the Emporium—that's all. This classy E. T. "made-to-your-own-measure" has the "feel" of all high class clothes; an all wool, guaranteed, "money-back" garment that will certainly keep you from hating yourself. With care it should last through two or three seasons, after which most any live young man will pass you out a little loose change for what is left. Seriously speaking, this model is the king of KINGS. It will make any middle-age man look simply swell, and it puts the cycling fellow in the Francis X. Bushman-Tom Moore class. If you are a "ready-made" dude, look like Charlie Chaplin in his funny clothes. So come on—let's get acquainted!

Get a Swell E. T. Raincoat, Only $3.00

Our fine E. T. "College" model, stoutly constructed Rubberized Coat, easy-to-get-into (a swell looker which just naturally gives the laugh to any old howling storm), will carry you through a wet day as dry as a horse in haying time. Now, as to our foolish price, don't forget it! This coat gives a full six-dollar service every time, and lends its owner that "Yale-Harvard" look now so much affected by the New York chap. Sold under the same sane E. T. guarantee: your $3 right straight back if you ask it. Fully described by our free Style Charts.

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Please use the coupon below, or just a little old U. S. postcard will do, and you'll get by return mail the swellest lot of new cloth samples you ever laid eyes on—new shades, new weaves, new patterns; soft blues, blacks, grays, browns and mixtures; checks, stripes, novelties, plaids. Our free Style Charts show you the very latest in double-breasted, single-breasted, three and four-button coats; roll or close-lying lapels; trousers wide at top or straight; just as you wish, but always in the New York style.

Yes, Mr. Stevenson, we've got YOUR number for this season's clothes, all right, so please let us hear from you at once. No obligation to buy. Kindly use the coupon or send postcard.

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PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH TO BE INTERNED

Commander Asks Three Weeks for Repairs; Keeps Secret Intentions After That Period.

Washington, March 12—"There is no doubt whatsoever that Prinz Eitel Friedrich will be interned," said Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Peters after his conference today with President Wilson. The inference gained from this statement is that President Wilson is determined that the German raider shall be interned.

After Mr. Peters' conference with the President, it became known that administration officials take the view that the German government cannot refuse to make full reparation for the loss of the hull and cargo of the Frye. Out of the sum expected to be paid by the German government, the American government will be reimbursed for the amount of the policy on the hull written by the war risk insurance bureau.

President Supported.

The problems raised by the German raider Prinz Eitel Freidrich overshadowed all other topics at the cabinet meeting today. The decision of President Wilson to press the case, particularly with reference to the sinking of the William P. Frye, was unanimously supported. It is understood that a further request will be sent to Collector of the Port Hamilton to hasten his investigation.

Washington officialdom still held the opinion that the German vessel would be interned. It was understood she would be given a limited time for the seaworthy, the notice to depart at noon today being viewed as a mere formality of international law. The German captain, however, was not expected to announce his intention to intern until it becomes necessary to do so or leave Newport News. This course, it was suggested, would enable him to take advantage of any development during the repair period and keep guessing the British men-of-war said to be waiting for his ship outside the

WOMEN GET PARTIAL VOTE

New Michigan Bill Covers All Educational Offices.

Lansing, Mich., March 13.—If the legislature submits the constitutional amendment proposed by Senator Charles Foster of Lansing, and the amendment is adopted at the next general election, the women of Michigan will have all the qualifications of male electors in matters pertaining to educational affairs.

They will have the right under the Foster amendment to vote for all officers, including county commissioners of schools, members of the state board of education, superintendent of public instruction, regents of the university, and members of the state board of agriculture.

Unbroken Sleep Now Promised to Bladder Sufferers

Recent Scientific Discovery Works Wonders in Restoring Bladder Strength to Old and Young.

Sleep All Night, Don't Get Up Once.

Every Claim Is Backed By Positive, Scientific Proof, and Trial Is Free To Sufferers.

SEND FOR FREE 50c PACKAGE.

You, who have to get up at least once, and maybe six or eight times every night because of bladder weakness, and who have almost forgotten what the restfulness and luxury of an unbroken night of untroubled sleep is like, should surely welcome the wonderful scientific discovery incorporated in Kellogg's Bro-Van Tablets. Of this agent, a noted physician and scientist of Washington, D. C., says: "That the aged sufferer passes his nights like in the days of his prime * * * is the reason of the claim for a symptomatic cure."

"See! But I Hate to Get Up in the Cold This Way Every Night!"

The principal cause of this trouble is chronic enlargement of the prostate gland, and of this and of the new agent upon which Kellogg's Brown Tablets are based, the medical authority quoted above says: "A symptomatic cure is usually achieved * * * The frequent impulses to urinate and the recurring desire at night cease. Success with this said * * * have been had in men of ninety years."

Think of it! Isn't an agent that will draw forth such statements from a scientist who has studied it and tried it for years, worthy of your confidence? Isn't it worth a trial—especially when the trial is FREE? Just because you have given up hope of cure from ordinary medicines, should not stop you in the face of such evidence as here offered, backed up by thousands of testimonial letters from young and old, men and women. Send coupon below, today, with six cents in stamps to help pay postage and packing, for a free 50c trial box of Kellogg's Brown Tablets, to Frank J. Kellogg, 2794 Hoffmaster Block, Battle Creek, Mich.

FREE TRIAL COUPON

FRANK J. KELLOGG,
2794 Hoffmaster Block,
Battle Creek, Mich.

Kindly send me, Free, a 50c box of Kellogg's Brown Tablets. I enclose 6c in stamps to help pay postage and packing.

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

FAT is Dangerous

to Many; Over-Fatness may Shorten Life, Cause Heart Failure, Loss of Vigor, Kidney and Stomach Troubles, It Frequently Spoils Figure, is Uncomfortable, Unsightly, Burdensome.

Proof Treatment FREE

Picture showing how my Perfected Treatment Reduces Fat

Note what the treatment I offer has done for others; would you like similar benefit?

Mrs. J. H. Wooldridge, Galena, Mo., writes: "Am wonderfully improved, have lost 98 pounds. Friends amazed."

Mrs. Carrie Brown, Hoffman, Ill., writes: "I have succeeded in losing over 100 lbs.; words cannot express my gratitude."

Mrs. M. V. Sargent, Lebanon, N. H., writes: "My weight was 208, am now reduced to 160 lbs."

Excess fat tends to weaken the heart. The liver, stomach and kidneys may become diseased; breathing is difficult, blood frequently impure and congested, and the end may come in Sudden Death by HEART FAILURE, APOPLEXY, or other disorder. You should save yourself from these DANGERS: *do not delay!*

You want clear skin, bright eyes, good figure, vivacity, true vigor and contentment.

Let me prove to you what my treatment is prepared to do, no matter where the excess fat is located, stomach, bust, hips, cheeks, neck, double chin; it has healthfully, quickly, safely, lastingly reduced without exercise or dieting, in legions of cases; *why not you?*

Mrs. E. Lavel, E. 31st Street, Paterson, N. J., writes: "I can now go up stairs without puffing, can do work quicker, complexion clearer; have lost 40 lbs.

Mr. Frank A. Fry, Hutchinson, Kans. writes: "I am simply feeling fine and all my friends tell me I have such a healthy good look."

Rheumatism, asthma, shortness of breath, kidney and heart troubles, female ailments, nervousness, often reported relieved as fat goes away. I send you PROOF and TREATMENT FREE. It is aimed to make you feel better at once. I also send you Free a book of advice, and testimonials from many well satisfied people. Write me to-day.

FREE

DR. F. T. BROUGH,
20 East 22d St., 30 B, New York.

NOTE.—Dr. Brough is a diplomated, practising physician, licensed and registered by the State of New York; famous many years as a specialist in reducing fat and improving health by scientific, home treatment.

END HEARING ON SINKING OF FRYE

German Ambassador Says Amenities Due Friendly Nation Will Be Observed.

Washington, March 13.—Ambassador Von Bernstorff on leaving the state department today, where he conferred with Secretary Bryan and Counsellor Lansing, said that the German government "has not the slightest intention of disregarding the legal niceties involved in the sinking of the American ship William P. Frye by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, and it will observe all of the amenities due between friendly nations."

"The captain of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich tells me," said the ambassador, "that he was on the water from the first day of the war. He did not receive the prize order issued by our government on August 3, which declares that it is not sufficient proof of contraband that a cargo of grain be consigned to a fortified place of the enemy. He put to sea with the London convention as his best legal guide. Under this convention, a cargo of grain consigned to a fortified place of the enemy is contraband. The United States had not, at the time of the opening of the war, ratified the London convention, but at that time it did notify the nations that it would consider the convention binding. This cargo of wheat was consigned to Queenstown, Falmouth or Plymouth, each of which is fortified."

Hear Testimony of Captain.

With the testimony of Captain Kiehne, of the William P. Frye, the inquiry into the sinking of the ship by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich was brought to an end today. It was stated no further testimony would be taken unless developments in the case disclose some new evidence.

The administration still kept down the lid on the report as to the time needed for repairs to the Prinz Eitel, and it was intimated no announcement of this will be made officially.

Warships Lurk Outside.

Newport News, Va., March 13.—Five British cruisers, and possibly more, are lurking off the Virginia capes to sink the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich when she leaves port.

This was established today when the Patagonian, a British steamer, arrived here to take on cargo of horses for England. Members of her crew stated that last night she traveled through a line of British warships. They were able to count five warships, but they believe there were others they could not see because of the darkness.

CONSIDERS $1,500,000 CLAIM

U. S. to Adjust Trouble Over Panama Land Canal Takes Up.

Panama, March 15.—The largest claim against the United States government on account of the depopulation of the zone through which the canal has been dug, will come before the joint land commission for hearing this month.

It is for $1,500,000 and comprises a large estate lying in the zone between the canal towns and Ancon and Corozal. This estate is known as the Schuber estate, the family owning one of the largest plantations in the entire Panama republic.

Most of the land is extremely fertile and a good portion of it has always been under cultivation. Quite a large tract was taken over for the town of Corozal, while another tract now forms part of the new canal town of Balboa where the canal headquarters are located.

GERMAN FLAG TRAVERSES CANAL FOR FIRST TIME

Panama, March 15.—A vessel flying the German flag has finally passed through the canal. The little gasoline launch Germania, owned by the chief engineer of one of the interned Hamburg-American lines in Colon harbor, made the trip a few days ago from Cristobal to Balboa and return. Austria has not yet had a vessel flying her flag pass through the waterway.

REPORT TURKISH MINE SINKS TURK GUNBOAT

Athens, March 15.—Salonika dispatches report that the German cruiser Goeben, with the Breslau, expected to be the mainstay of the Turkish fleet defending Constantinople, has been wrecked by striking a Turkish mine in the sea of Marmora, and has been beached in Stenia bay. Her big guns are said to have been dismantled and installed in shore fortifications. The Breslau and the other Turkish ships are in the Golden Horn, ready for the final battle with the allies' fleet if it forces the Dardanelles.

LAUNCH U. S. SUBMARINE

Quincy, Mass., March 15.—Submarine L-3, built for the United States navy by the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, was launched today. Mrs. Charlotte S. Atkins, wife of Lew M. Atkins, christened the craft.

TELLS HOW BERLIN HANDS OUT BREAD

American Consul Says Inhabitants Get 4.4 Pounds Weekly.

Washington, March 12.—How the Berlin authorities are handling the food situation, distributing bread to the civil population in allowances of 4.4 pounds weekly to each person, is told in a report just received by the state department from Consul Julius G. Lay.

"The negotiations for the regulation of the bread consumption of Greater Berlin are at an end," says Mr. Lay. "It has been definitely decided to apportion the 4.4 pounds allowed each person weekly by means of bread cards.

"The lord mayor of Berlin, after a conference with the rectors of the city schools, has announced the division of the city into 170 bread districts. Each one of these districts has 11,000 to 12,000 inahbitants. The bread cards are not transferrable, and are valid only for the week of issuance.

"The cards will be given only to a single person and not to whole families. They are numbered, and those issued for the different weeks are of various colors, so as to overcome the possibility of misuse. The punishments for the misuse of the cards are sufficiently heavy to prevent bakers from giving bread to persons who do not possess the proper cards.

"The greatest difficulty encountered by the authorities in actually working out the bread question was the lack of available means to check hotels and restaurants in meting out bread to their patrons. For public places, the question is not yet entirely settled, but it is thought that day cards will be given out in the hotels, and that in return small payment will be accepted for bread.

"Another difficulty that has interfered with the working out of this scheme is the treatment of persons, such as charwomen, seamstresses, etc., who are employed in a given household for only an hour or two each day. Such persons must either bring their bread or their bread cards with them.

"Hamburg and other German cities of over 25,000 inhabitants are considering similar measures, but as yet have not followed Berlin's example."

SAMUEL BOWLES SUCCUMBS

Editor Termed Typical New England Thinker and Idealist.

Springfield, Mass., March 15.—Samuel Bowles, editor and publisher of the Springfield Republican, died Sunday. Mr. Bowles controlled the Republican since 1878, when his father, the well-known editor for whom he was named, died. He was born in Springfield October 15, 1851.

Mr. Bowles had been described as a typical New England thinker and idealist. He was the fourth of his name. His grandfather, a Hartford printer, founded the Weekly Springfield Republican in 1824. His father started the Daily Republican in 1844 and he established the Sunday Republican in 1878.

MINNESOTA TOWNS GO DRY

Anti-Saloon Forces Gain in Tuesday's Election.

St. Paul, March 11.—Anti-saloon forces gained more than 25 towns in Tuesday's municipal elections in Minnesota on the question of licensing saloons, returns indicate. On hundred and eighty-two towns, nearly nine-tenths of the total that voted on the issue, have been heard from, with the following results:

Eighty-two wet towns will continue wet and 66 dry towns will stay dry; 30 towns that have had saloons voted to oust them and four went from the dry to the wet.

Stops Tobacco Habit in One Day

Sanitarium Publishes Free Book Showing How Tobacco Habit Can Be Banished in From One to Five Days at Home.

The Elders Sanitarium located at 653 Main St., St. Joseph, Mo., has published a free book showing the deadly effect of the tobacco habit, and how it can be banished in from one to five days at home.

Men who have used tobacco for more than fifty years have tried this method and say it is entirely successful, and in addition to banishing the desire for tobacco it has improved their health wonderfully. This method banishes the desire for tobacco, no matter whether it is smoking, chewing, cigarettes or snuff dipping.

As this book is being distributed free, anyone wanting a copy should send their name and address at once.

PLACE A BAR ON ALL SHIPS IN OR OUT OF GERMANY

Allies Announce Embargo on Cargoes of Any Sort for Their Enemy's Ports.

London, March 15.—Blockade of German ports was officially proclaimed today by the British government. The measures to be taken are in retaliation for the submarine warfare waged by Germany upon merchant shipping of the allies.

The formal proclamation, the text of which was issued today, was forecasted by the official announcement of Premier Asquith in parliament on March 1, that the "British and French governments will hold themselves free to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership or origin."

The delay in issuing the formal proclamation was due to negotiation between French and British officials as to the exact form of the proclamation.

"No merchant vessel which sailed from ports of departure after March 1," says the proclamation, "will be allowed to proceed to any German port. Unless it receives a pass enabling her to proceed to a neutral or allied port named in the pass, the goods aboard such vessel must be discharged at a British port and placed in the custody of the prize court.

"No merchant vessel which sailed from a German port after March 1, will be allowed to proceed on her voyage with goods laden in such port. All such goods must be discharged at a British or allied port.

"Every German merchant vessel which sailed after March 1, to other than a German port carrying goods of enemy destination or property may be required to discharge these goods at a British or allied port. Merchant vessels which sail from other than a German port having goods of enemy origin, or property may be required to discharge her goods at a British or allied port.

The Legal Aspect.

As to the legal aspect under the proclamation, the decree says:

"All persons claiming an interest in goods placed in the custody of a marshal of a prize court under this order may forthwith issue a writ in the prize court, applying for restoration.

"Any merchant vessel which cleared for a neutral port from a British or allied port, for which it has been allowed a pass, having a neutral port for its ostensible destination, and then proceeds to an enemy port, shall, if captured on a subsequent voyage, be liable to condemnation.

"Nothing in this order can be deemed to effect the liability of any vessel or cargo captured or condemned.

"In order not to prevent a relaxation of its provisions with respect to merchant vessels, any country which declares no commerce is intended with or originating in Germany or belonging to German subjects may enjoy the protection of its flag."

The proclamation was issued as an "order-in-council." It is an amplification of the statement of Premier Asquith before parliament on March 1.

GREATEST RUSSIAN STATESMAN DEAD

Count Sergius Witte Passes Away at Age of 66.

Petrograd, March 13.—Count Sergius Witte, Russia's greatest statesman, is dead at the age of 66. The count has been in failing health for several months, and for several weeks before his death was in southern Russia.

Count Witte was born at Tiflis in June, 1849, son of a director of the department of agriculture in the Caucasus. He was the descendent of a Dutch family that emigrated to Russia.

After receiving an education at Kishineff and the University of Odessa, he entered the Russian railway service. His rise in the government service was rapid.

The count, in 1892, became minister of communication, and a few months later, minister of finance. In 1896, he was appointed minister of state to the emperor, and privy councilor in 1899. Four years later he again became minister of finance, and in 1905, was chiefly responsible for the treaty of Portsmouth, which ended the Russo-Japanese war. He formed the first Russian constitutional ministry and served as its president.

In 1906, Count Witte retired from active public life, though his influence has been marked in many circles since that time. Though his greatest fame was won in the field of statesmanship, he was also a noted scientist.

KAISER SENDS SPECIAL COMMISSION TO BALKANS

Amsterdam, March 13.—Emperor William has sent a special mission to Athens, Bucharest and Sofia to counteract the effect produced there by the recent visit of General Pau, of France, according to advices received from Berlin. The queen of Greece is expected in Berlin in the near future.

TOLSTOI KIN FOILS AUSTRIANS

Petrograd, March 15.—Count Michael Tolstoi, grandson of the author, has succeeded in escaping from an Austrian camp where he had been held prisoner. Because of his frequent posted a special guard over him, but he succeeded in gaining the confidence and friendship of his guard, who in return for a gift of some Russian coins worth about a dollar, let him walk off early one evening.

The count was made prisoner during some of the early fighting in the Carpathians.

SHIPPING COPPER IN COFFINS

Geneva, March 15.—The high price of $1,000 a ton for copper delivered on the frontier is offered by the German government, while the cast at Marseilles or Genoa is from $350 to $400 a ton.

The opportunity has tempted many speculators. At Chiasso lately barrels of wine ticketed for Frankfort were found to be a quarter filled with copper.

At Singen on the Swiss-German frontier, near Lake Constance, the Swiss authorities became suspicious of the extraordinary number of funerals crossing the frontier and finally ordered one of the coffins to be opened. It was full of copper.

CARRANZA OBEYS U. S. ORDER TO OPEN PORT OF PROGRESO

Washington, March 15.—Gen. Carranza has abandoned his blockade of the port of Progreso on urgent representations by the United States.

The Mexican gunboat Zaragosa has been called off and two American ships laden with sisal for the United States were cleared Saturday without interference.

Rear Admiral Caperton, commanding the American fleet in Mexican waters, reported the raising of the blockade in his official dispatches early today, and reported that the Zaragosa had returned to Vera Cruz.

The admiral's dispatches telling of relief of the situation crossed a new note from the United States, which was sent on its way to Carranza this morning giving notice that the United States was determined to raise the blockade, and, if necessary use the cruiser Des Moines to do so.

It became known for the first time today that, last week, the Mexican gunboat had stopped one American ship with a shot across her bows, had held up another and had interfered with British shipping.

The seriousness of the situation growing out of the blockade of Progreso was pointed out by Secretary Houston, of the department of agricultur,e who advised the President that 200,000,000 pounds of twine are used each year in the United States in binding grain, flax and corn crops, and that nine-tenths of the supply is made from sisal grow in Yucatan and exported through Progreso. Telegrams from manufacturers and farmers in the grain-growing states pouring into the White House and the state department pointed out that, unless sisal was obtained through Progreso the harvesting of this year's grain crops by usual method would be embarassed and would have to be done almost entirely by hand. Secretary Houston believed the situation a very serious one for the grain-growing states.

Since February 25, the state department had steadily protested to Carranza against closing Progreso, where there have been factional troubles between Mexicans nominally under his control. The people of Yucatan, it was said, obtain all their food from outside sources and were as anxious that the embargo be raised as was the United States. Carranza allowed no food to go into Progreso since he established the blockade.

The American notice made it plain that the United States had no intention of interfering in the factional troubles at Progreso, but was interested only in the sisal question.

Apologizes to Spain.

The Spanish ambassador, Juan Riano, advised the state department today that his government had accepted in principle an apology which Carranza has offered for having expelled the Spanish minister from Mexico recently on the ground that he was concealing in his legation Juan Caso, a Spaniard whom Carranza accused of working in the interests of General Villa. As Carranza suggested to the Spanish government that it would be better for Spain to send another minister, it was said that would be done. It has not been announced who the new minister will be.

SIBERIA OF GREAT AID TO RUSSIANS

Its Resources Help Largely in the Way of Food Products.

Washington, March 12.—Siberia, the silver east which lies behind western Russia and from which the czar can draw men and resources without measure for the prosecution of his wars, bears to Russia, though on a much more magnificent scale, the same relation as that borne to the 13 original states by our golden west. Russia's future lies over the plains to the agricultural, forest and mineral wealth of Siberia; the strength which Russia has before all other nations she will become conscious of through the development of her wonderful east; and, so, in a study made for the National Geographic Society, Major-General A. W. Greely, U. S. A., designates the Muscovite's east as "The Land of Promise."

Of Great Resources.

General Greely speaks of Russia's first great step toward making the resources of Siberia accessible, that of building a railway without parallel anywhere, a railway extending from east to west for a distance of more than 6,400 miles, or nearly one-third of the way around the world. This wonderful rail line was constructed, he tells, at a cost of $400,000,000, which makes it the most expensive public utility ever attempted, with the exception of the Panama interoceanic canal. Nor are size and cost the only unique elements of this remarkable railway, according to the writer, for it was builded with record-setting rapidity. The strictly Siberian sections of 3,300 miles were built in seven years, 1891-1898, the rate of construction approaching two miles for each working day.

"It is the recognition of conditions," the writer continues, "to say that the construction of this great transcontinental railway is one of the most remarkable feats of man's energy, persistency and industry recorded in the annals of human history." He adds that the railway has brought Pekin within 14 days' journey of London for fares, including sleeping cars, of from $150 for second-class and $230 for first-class passengers. The time consumed in the journey between Vladivostok and Moscow, 5,426 miles, is nine days and 21 hours. According to statistics given by General Greely, the road has already begun to do a great business, having carried, in 1910, 1,869,183 passengers an average journey of 975 miles, besides handling some 7,508,675 tons of freight.

Forests and Waterways.

Limitless forests, great waterways and rich plains lie along the line of rail. The great Siberian plains, or steppes, the writer finds greatly resemble the prairies of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, and they extend 1,000 miles from north to south, and as far from east to west. "Their soil is fertile," he says, "stock of all kinds thrives, transportation facilities are good, coal is abundant, modern agricultural methods largely obtain, markets are accessible and the population is rapidly increasing."

The Baraga region, a quiet, luxuriant country extending westward from the Ural mountains, is, according to General Greely, a stock-raising and dairy-farming country unusually favored by nature. Its shipments to foreign markets consist almost entirely of meat and butter, and of the latter it ships more than 65,000 tons annually. This butter is of the finest quality and commanded the highest of prices before the war in the markets of Europe.

This "land of promise," General Greely writes, is receiving an ever increasing stream of hardy, courageous and resourceful pioneers. In 1908, 785,712 immigrants entered Siberia and only 121,204 returned to European Russia. The young men of Russia with futures to carve are going east, just as the young men in this country formerly went west.

JAPAN MODIFIES DEMANDS ON CHINA

Agrees to Discuss Manchuria and Mongolia as Separate Issues.

Peking, March 13.—Japan has definitely modified her attitude toward China in the matter of insisting upon compliance with the demands she made upon the Chinese republic shortly after the occupation by Japan of German concession of Kiau Chau. These demands for two months have been subject of negotiation at Peking.

Having already agreed to the Chinese counter-proposal to discuss Manchuria and Mongolia separately, the Japanese representatives have now verbally informed China that they will forego completely several of their demands. Furthermore, Japan is prepared to modify the proposed clauses concerning the Hanang, Tayeh and Ping Siang mining concessions and revise her requirements concerning Japanese residents and traders in Manchuria and Mongolia.

Troops Are Sent.

Yokohama, March 13.—The dispatch of Japanese garrison troops to Manchuria and northern China has centered the attention of the country on the negotiations for concessions from China. The newspapers express the belief that these military movements are in preparation for eventualities.

LET ME REMOVE YOUR GOITRE

$2.50 TEST Treatment FREE

Don't suffer and be disfigured with "Big Neck." Don't give up hope because other physicians or remedies have failed you. I am curing hundreds of old chronic cases that had resisted all other remedies. My patients everywhere are reporting cures. You may try one $2.50 treatment of my remarkable discovery at my office. It's absolutely FREE—in plain package—send no money. You will be surprised at how quickly my treatment reduces the size of the goitre and relieves choking and other disagreeable symptoms. It is effective from the first

trial. No interference with your work, no danger of any kind, no obligation. SEND AT ONCE.

$2.50 TREATMENT FREE

Fill out and mail this coupon to DR. W. T. ROBO, Misery Block, BATTLE CREEK, MICH., and get one $2.50 Treatment FREE by mail.

Age? ..... How old is goitre? ..... yrs.
Nervous? ..... Hands tremble? .....
Do eyes bulge? ..... Does heart beat too rapidly? ..... Health? .....
Name .....
Address 858

THE MARKETS

Toledo, March 15.—Wheat opened decidedly lower here today on bullish foreign news and lack of offerings. Bidding was active on the initial call and prices advanced sharply 2¼c each for cash and May. July also was strong, showing an advance of 1¾c. Outside markets reported strong at the opening. In these later there was some liquidation on the opening upturn. The market for May was erratic in the early trading.

TOLEDO.

	High.	Low.	Mar. 15.	Mar. 13.
Wheat—Open,				
Cash	1.60¾	1.16	1.60¼	1.58
May	1.60	1.61	1.60	1.57¾
July	1.24¾	1.26¾	1.24¾	1.26¼
Corn—				
Cash	....	....	77¾	76¼
May	77	77½	77	77½
July	79½	79⅝	79½	79⅝
Oats—				
Cash	....	....	62¾	62¾
May	62½	62¼	62	62
July	57	57⅝	57	57¼
Clover Seed—				
Prime ...	8.40	....	....	8.50	8.40
May ...	8.40	....	....	8.50	8.40
April ...	8.00	....	....	8.10	8.00
Oct. ...	8.00	....	....	8.10	8.00
Rye—				
No. 2 ...	....	....	....	1.17	1.15
Alsike—				
Prime ...	8.55	....	....	8.55	8.55
March ...	8.55	....	....	8.55	8.55
Timothy—				
Prime ...	3.10	....	....	3.10	3.10
March ...	3.10	....	....	3.10	3.10
April ...	3.05	....	....	3.05	3.05
Sept. ...	2.70	....	....	2.70	2.70

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	1.57½	1.59¼	1.57	1.58⅝	1.55¾
July	1.21⅜	1.25¼	1.21¼	1.24¼	1.21
Sept.	1.09¼	1.11	1.09	1.10¾	1.08⅝
Corn—					
May	74⅜	75¾	74¼	75¼	74¼
July	77⅛	77⅞	75¼	77⅝	76½
Oats—					
May	60½	60¾	59⅞	60¼	60¼
July	55	55⅝	54⅜	54¼	54½

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	17.80	17.95	17.75	17.92	17.82
July	18.25	18.45	18.17	18.40	18.22
Lard—					
May	10.62	10.82	10.62	10.80	10.67
July	10.90	11.12	10.90	11.07	10.92
Ribs—					
May	10.17	10.22	10.15	10.20	10.20
July	10.50	10.55	10.45	10.55	10.50

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.50⅜	1.46⅜
July	....	....	....	1.44½	1.41

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.52¾	1.49½
July	....	....	....	1.47⅞	1.44½

Toledo Produce

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Butter—Fancy, Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 29½@30c; solid pack, 29@29½c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints, or in 10-lb. tubs, 27c; prints, prime, 21c; oleo 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 15½c; York state, 20c; brick, 15@16c; limburger, 18@20c; block Swiss, 20c; domestic Swiss, 25c; imported, 31c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled 18c; fancy, fresh, 20c.

Vegetables.

Asparagus—California Early, 50@60c pound.

Beets—New, 60@75c per doz.; old, 40@50c bu.

Beans—New Southern, $3.50@4.50; wax, $4.00@4.50 bu. hampers.

Beans—Dry, pea, unpicked, $2.15@2.25; handpicked, $2.60@2.70.

Cabbage—New Texas, 2@2½c per pound; old, Danish seed, ½@¾c per pound.

Carrots—New, 40@50c per doz. bunches; old, 40@50c per bushel.

Celery—Washed, 25@30c per doz.; California, 50@75c per doz.

Celery—Unwashed, Florida, 3 to 7 doz. crates, $2.00@2.25 per crate.

Cauliflower—California, $1.00@1.20 per doz.

Cucumbers—Hothouse, $1.00@1.50 per doz.

Endive—French, 20@25c per lb.

Lettuce—Leaf, 8@9c lb.; head, Southern, 75c @$1.00 doz.

Mangopeppers—Southern, 6-basket crates, $2.25 @2.50.

Mushrooms—40@50c quart.

Onions—Yellow or red, 40c bu.; white, 40@ 50c bu.; $1.10@1.25 per sack; Spanish, 50-pound crates, $1.10@1.25.

Onion Sets—Yellow, $1.00@1.15 bu.; white, $1.25@1.40 bu.

Parsley—Southern, 15@25c doz.

Pie Plant—Home-grown, 50@60c doz.

Potatoes—50@35c bu.; new, $2.50 hamper.

Potatoes—Sweet, $1.40@1.50 hamper.

Parsnips—40@50c bu.

Radishes—Round breakfast, 20c doz.

Shallotts—Southern, large bunches, 30@40c doz.

Sprouts, Brussels, Southern, 15@20c quart.

Spinach—Southern, 90c@$1.00 bu.

Salsify—Home-grown, 30@40c.

Tomatoes—Southern, 6-basket crates, $3.50@ 4.00 per crate.

Turnips—New, 50@60c per doz. bunches; old, 30@40c bu.

Fruits.

Fancy Florida Strawberries—35@45c per qt.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.50@2.00.

California Navels—$2.00@2.50 per box; Royal Knights, $2.75.

Florida Oranges—$2.25@2.50 box.

Florida Pineapple Oranges—$2.50@3.00 per box.

California Lemons—$3.00@3.25.

Limes—$1.50 per 100.

Grape Fruit—Florida grape fruit, $2.00@2.50 per box.

Malaga Grapes—$4.50@7.00.

Cranberries—$2.00@3.25 bbl.

Pineapples—Cuban, $4.00 case.

Apples—Baldwins, $2.25@3.00 bbl.; Greenings, $2.75@3.25 bbl.

Extra Fancy Spitzenberg AApples and Rome Beauties, $1.75@2.00 per box; Staymer Wine Saps, $1.25@1.50 box.

Tangarines—$3.00 box.

Miscellaneous.

Cider—Tonowanda Brand, fancy, 15c gallon.

Maple Syrup—$1.25 gallon.

Dromedary Dates—$2.75 per case of 36 packages.

California Figs—90c 12-lb. box; stewing figs, 6½@7c; Turkish figs, 15@25c lb.

Peanut Butter—11c lb.

Popcorn—4¼c per lb.

Honey—White, 16@17c; case, $4.00.

Navy Beans—$3.10@3.20.

Red Kidney Beans—$3.15@3.25 bu.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 8@8½c; heavy and rough, 7½@8c.

Calves—11@13c.

Fowls—Live, 15c; young chickens, 15c; dressed, 18c.

Turkeys, alive, 17@18c; dressed, 22@23c.

Geese, alive, 13@14c; dressed, 14@15c.

Ducks, alive, 13@14c; dressed, 17c.

Yearling Lambs—10@12c; prime sheep, 8@ 10c.

Steer Beef—Good, 11@12½c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, 7@9c.

Heifers—9@11c.

Bulls—8@8½c.

Provisions.

Lard—10¾c.

Fat Bacon—14c.

Lean Bacon—21¼c.

Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 17½c; 9 to 10 lbs., 16½c; 10 to 12 lbs., 14c.

Barrel Pork—Clear pack pork, $19.50; clear hams, sugar cured, 14c; shoulders, 10c; luncheon hams, 13½c.

Fresh pork sausage, 12c; bolognas, 13c; frankforts, 12c; garlic sausage, 15c; outside dried beef, 17c; inside, 24½c; knuckles, 26c.

Sea Food.

Oysters—Baltimore Standards, 85c per gal.; Baltimore, select, $1.50; Connecticut, mediums, $1.50; extra size, Conecticut, $2; New York Counts, $1.60; Blue Points, 60c per 100; Rockaways, $1.25 per 100.

Clams—Little Necks, 90c per 100; large size, $1.25 per 100.

Fresh Fish.

Pickerel, No. 1, 9c; saugers, No. 1, 4½c; No. 2, 8c; perch, 7c; mullet, 3½c; whitefish, 12½c; carp, No. 1, 5c; white bass, 6c; white bass, 3c; salmon, 10c; halibut, 12c; catfish, 10c.

PRODUCERS' PRICES.

Hay (by the load on market place)—Loose, prime timothy, new, No. 1, $15.00; No. 2, $13.00 up.

Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., $1.00@1.10.

Oats—60@63c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George H. Browning, 613 Monroe Street).

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $8.00@8.25; winter patents, $8.50@8.75 per bbl.; family flour, $7.25@7.50 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $3.00@3.50.

Mill Feed (wholesale price per ton)—Bran, $27.00@29.00; middlings, brown, $28.00@35.00; white middlings, $35.00@37.00; coarse meal, $1.85@2.25 per cwt.; chop feed, $34.00@36.00; old process oil meal, $43.00@45.90.

Hay—Baled, $15.00@17.00.

Cotton Seed—$31.00@33.00.

Straw (buying price)—Light pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.

Oats—Per bu., 65c.

Corn—Shelled, bu., 85@95c; earcorn, $1.25 per 100 lbs.

Buckwheat flour, $3.00@4.00 per cwt.; buckwheat grain, $1.40@1.50 per cwt.

Cornmeal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $2.00.

Salt—Michigan common, $1.35 per bbl.; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag, lump stock sells $12.00 per ton.

Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $2.00@2.25; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.25@3.50; 60 per cent tankage, $3.00 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 14c; bulls, 14c; greencalf, No. 1, 18c; No. 2, 16½c; kip, 16c; No. 2 kip, 15c; cured hides, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 15c; bulls, 14c; sheep pelts, 75c@$1.00; horse hides, $2.50@3.75.

New York Produce.

New York, March 15.—Flour steady; spring patents, $7.05@7.40; winter patents, $6.65@ 6.90; winter straights, $6.50@6.65; Kansas straights, $7.00@7.15. Pork steady; mess, $19.50@20.50; family, $22.00@22.00; short clears, $19.00@21.50. Beef steady; mess, $21.00@ 23.00; family, $24.00@26.00. Lard firm; middle west, $10.00@10.10. Molasses steady; New Orleans, open kettle, 40@50c. Hay firm; No. 1, $1.10@1.20. No. 2, $1.05@1.10. No. 3, 95c; shipping, 80@ 85c. Hides quiet; Bogota, 31c; Central America, 30c. Leather steady; hemlock, firsts, 32c; 2nds, 30@31c.

Butter, steady; receipts, 4,618 tubs; creamery, extras (92 score), 29½c; creamery (higher scoring), 30@30½c; creamery, firsts, 26@29c; seconds, 23½@25½c. Eggs, steady; receipts, 15,492 cases; fresh gathered, extras, 20@21c; extra firsts, 19½c; firsts, 18½@19c; seconds, 18@18¼c; nearby hennery, whites, fine to fancy, 24c; nearby hennery, browns, 20½@21c. Cheese, steady; receipts, 1,700 boxes; state, whole milk, held specials, 16¾@17¼c; do., average fancy, 16¼@16¾c. Dressed poultry, quiet; western roasting chickens, frozen, 17@ 21c; fresh fowls, 14@18c; turkeys, 13@20c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, March 16—Butter—Creamery extra, 31@31½c; prints, 32@32½

Make $35 to $65 a week showing this great Tailor-Book. Goods so much finer and prices so much lower, everyone sees the difference at a glance.

Special Offer

To prove our unequalled quality, we will let you order at the wholesale price, a Sample Suit or even a pair of pants as low as $2.25—and no extra charges even for the biggest peg top styles. You can now make more quick money and buy your own fine tailored clothes cheaper than you ever thought possible. We prepay the charges on every order and don't keep a cent of any customer's money unless he is well pleased. Let us send you this fine sample outfit and show you how to take the most perfect measures for the finest tailoring on the market. Write us today.

The Chicago Tailors' Association
Dept. 239, Van Buren and Market Sts., CHICAGO

BEACHEY DIES AS THRILLER AT EXPO

Toledo Aviator Plunges 2,000 Feet to Drown in San Francisco Bay.

San Francisco, March 15.—Structural defects in his new monoplane not in ability to control the craft, are believed by local aviators to be responsible for the death of Lincoln Beachey of Toledo, who, while flying over the Panama-Pacific exposition grounds yesterday, fell into San Francisco bay and was drowned. The wings of the aeroplane had crumpled under the pressure of "banking," after an almost perpendicular glide of 2,000 feet.

Yesterday was the first time Beachey had made a public flight in the new monoplane, his previous flights here having been in a biplane over which he had perfect control. The aviator was extremely grave as he took his seat in the machine, and, according to his mechanicians, he seemed to have a premonition of trouble, but was determined to please the crowd of 50,000 people.

Beacheys' aged mother, Mrs. Amy Beachey, who lives in this city, collapsed, when told of her son's death and is under the care of physicians.

Beachey made the statement, several days ago, that if he should find himself falling he would head his machine out to sea, so as not to fall on the exposition crowd. He kept his word, his fall into the bay being about 50 yards from shore. Hillary Beachey, a brother of the aviator, saw the fatal plunge on board a transport in the bay.

Almost two years ago, in May, 1913, Beachey announced that he was through with flying.

"I am through with flying," he said. "You couldn't get me into an aeroplane again at the point of a revolver. I am convinced that the only thing that draws the crowd to see me is the morbid desire to see something happen. They call me the Master Birdman, but they pay to see me die."

But four months later he again took up the fascinating sport. The daredevil tactics of Pegoud, the Frenchman, in looping-the-loop, probably had something to do with it. Beachey wanted to outclass the Frenchman. He was successful. Every time the Frenchman performed a daring stunt, Beachey went him one better.

The body was found by a sailor of the battleship Oregon, who made two descents in a diving suit.

Miss Ethel Shoemaker, Beachey's fiancee, was not told of his death until today. She believed him to have been only injured.

Alive When He Struck.

That Beachey was alive when he struck the water and had sustained no major injury as a result of the fall except a broken leg, was the opinion expressed by Dr. David E. Stafford, autopsy surgeon, who examined the body at the morgue.

The face, said Dr. Stafford, was discolored from choking and strangling, indicating that death was due to drowning.

Cuts on the aviator's hands were taken to indicate that he had made desperate efforts to release himself from the mesh of twisted wires and rods in which he was entangled.

Tobacco Habit Banished.
In 48 to 72 hours. No craving for tobacco in any form after first dose. Harmless, no habit-forming drugs. Satisfactory results guaranteed in every case. Write Newell Pharmacal Co., Dept. 86, St. Louis, Mo., for FREE Booklet, "TOBACCO REDEEMER" and positive proof.—Advertisement.

BEACHEY'S FATHER, ILL, NOT TOLD OF DEATH

Dayton, March 15.—William C. Beachey, father of Lincoln Beachey, airman, killed in a flight at San Francisco yesterday, has not been told of his son's tragic death. He is a resident of the National Military Home here, but is on a furlough, visiting friends at Lebanon, Warren county. The parent is totally blind and is in such a physical condition that friends today feared to tell him the sad news. Beachey visited his father at the home last August during a flight in this city. The parent had often expressed his great interest in the son's record-breaking flights.

Toledo Aviator Who Fell to Death Sunday

LINCOLN BEACHEY.

BERLIN CIVIC LIFE IS NEAR NORMAL

Hotels and Street Railway Companies Feel Effects of Strife.

Berlin, March 15.—Only in the number of hotel guests, passengers transported on street cars, and buildings constructed has the normal civic life of Berlin varied materially within the last year, according to figures just completed.

The birth and death rate and the number of marriages during December, 1914, were approximately the same as in 1913.

The figures show that 73,400 guests registered at Berlin hotels in December, 1914, or 30,000 less than the year before. Similarly, the street car lines carried only 46,000,000 passengers during the same period, as against 53,000,000 in 1913.

The number of buildings on which construction was started was reduced by 50 per cent.

There were 1,421 marriages in December, 1914, compared with 1,533 in 1913; 3,139 births as against an almost equal number; and 2,773 deaths in 1914 in comparison wtih 2,467 in December, 1913.

Fires decreased by 50 per cent, from 1,500 to 800. The December, 1913 savings bank deposits were increased in 1914 by 135,000 marks ($33,750).

U. S. AVIATORS IN FRANCE

Paris, March 13.—A dispatch from Pau to Le Journal says four Americans have arrived and enlisted as volunteer aviators for the duration of the war.

MAN AND TWO GIRLS WHO CLAIM HIM FOR A FATHER

Virginius J. Mayo, the New Haven, Conn., manufacturer whose domestic difficulties were revealed by the disappearance of his stenographer, Miss Lillian Cook.

Miss Dorothy Mayo, of Scranton, Pa., whose mother, Mrs. Florence Weeks Mayo, claims Virginius Mayo as her husband, who deserted her nearly 20 years ago.

Miss Marion Mayo, aged 19, whose mother, Mrs. Florence Weeks Mayo, of Scranton, Pa., claims Virginius J. Mayo, the New Haven manufacturer, as her husband.

BELGIANS KISS U. S. FLAG IN GRATITUDE

Press Lips to Stars and Stripes Carried on Virginian's Automobile.

London, March 11.—"Everywhere I went there was a cry of 'More, more,'" said James M. Bennett, of Roanoke, Va., who had just arrived in London after a motor tour through Belgium to see for himself the manner in which the American relief was being rendered.

"Don't think the poor Belgians are ungrateful," he said. "We flew a little Stars and Stripes on our motor and hundreds of women came up and kissed it. Little children fingered it lovingly. In Brussels they are talking of putting up a monument to mark the gratitude of Belgium to America. They are already at work on the design.

"In Liege I saw a trainload of 17 cars bring in relief supplies all the way from Virginia. I saw these same supplies given out on the bread line, and I was proud and glad to be a Virginian.

"The Germans are not taking a crumb of the food which the commission is sending in. So far as I could see, the Germans are honestly helping. The work of the commission is wonderful. It's simply clockwork. I didn't dream that anything like it could be set going in so short a time."

BIGGEST BLOW OF BLOCKADE DEALT BY A SUBMARINE

London, March 13.—Dispatches recived here today fixed the loss of life at 190 souls when the British auxiliary cruiser Bayano was destroyed, presumably by a torpedo from a German submarine, in the Irish sea. Survivors of the Bayano who were landed at Ayr, Scotland, report that the vessel sank in three minutes and that no warning had been given her.

The Bayano carried a crew of 216 men and only 26 are known to have been rescued, 18 of these being picked up by the Balmerino. The Bayano was attacked off Corsewall point. She was a steamship of 5,948 tons and hailed from Portsmouth. She was taken over by the government shortly after the outbreak of the war and fitted out as an auxiliary cruiser.

Swedish Steamer Sunk.

London, March 13.—The Swedish steamer Hanna struck a mine or was torpedoed off Scarborough today. Two members of her crew were killed. Eighteen others were picked up.

French Steamer Sunk.

Buenos Aires, March 13.—The British steamer Churchill arrived yesterday at Pernambuco with the crew and 143 passengers of the French steamer Guadeloupe. The Guadeloupe was sunk near the Island of Fernando de Noronhe, in the south Atlantic, 125 miles off the east extremity of Brazil, by the German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm.

The Guadeloupe sailed from Buenos Aires February 13 for Bordeaux. The steamer was a vessel of 2,974 tons and was built in 1907. She was owned by the French line. She was commanded by Captain Jasseau.

Sunk on First Trip.

Galveston, Texas, March 13.—Cable advices from Liverpool report that the British steamer Indian City has been sunk on her first voyage. The ship sailed from Galveston on February 18 for Havre, France, with more than 14,000 bales of cotton. As the news of her loss comes from Liverpool, it is believed here that the Indian City was destroyed by a German submarine off the English or French coast.

Dresden Sinks Another.

Valparaiso, Chile, March 13.—The German cruiser Dresden, sole survivor of the squadron of Admiral Von Spee, defeated by British warships, is still afloat and sinking merchantmen of the allies. This was established by the arrival here yesterday of the Peruvian ship Larton with the crew of the British bark Conway Castle.

The English sailors were put ashore this morning. They stated that their ship was sunk by the Dresden off Corral, a Chilean port, after the crew had been taken aboard the Dresden. The sailors were subsequently transferred to the Larton.

JURY DECIDES HARRY K. THAW IS NOT GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY

He Takes Verdict Calmly, While Others in Court Room and Corridors Cheer Verdict.

New York, March 13.—Harry K. Thaw was adjudged not guilty today of the charge of conspiracy in connection with his escape from Matteawan asylum. His four co-defendants, who aided in his escape, were also acquitted.

The four co-defendants were discharged and Thaw was sent to the Tombs until Monday pending the decision in a motion made by his counsel, Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., that he be returned to New Hampshire, from where he was extradicted for the conspiracy trial.

Cheers in the Court Room.

The jury reported at 12:15 o'clock after 19 hours' deliberation. When the verdict was announced, persons in the court room and corridors broke into cheers.

Thaw took his acquittal very calmly. He did not smile, nor glance toward his anxious mother and sister. While Deputy Attorney General Cook was asking Justice Page to hand Thaw over to the Matteawan guards, who were waiting, Thaw did not appear the least nervous.

When he was remanded to the Tombs until Monday, he turned at once and preceded his guard toward the sheriff's office, where he was allowed to see his mother.

Thaw's motion to be returned to New Hampshire is based on the expressed ruling of the United States supreme court that he could be extradited in New York only to answer a criminal charge.

The demeanor of the four co-defendants, Butler, Thompson, Duffy and Flood was in great contrast to that of Thaw. When they heard the verdict, they smiled broadly and when they were discharged they almost ran from the room, laughing as they went.

Outside, they were received by a crowd of jubilant friends, who escorted them from the building.

The belief was expressed by Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., of Thaw's counsel, that the famous prisoner is now on the road to freedom, outside New York state. He said the defense believes Justice Page cannot but grant the motion to return Thaw to New Hampshire in view of the ruling of the United States supreme court.

He pointed out that New York has failed to hold Thaw on the conspiracy charge, and under the order of the supreme court, cannot get possession of Thaw on any other ground, because the highest court held Thaw could not be extradited because of insanity.

THAW MUST GO TO MATTEAWAN

Court Decides Against Him on Plea for Return to New Hampshire.

New York, March 16.—Harry K. Thaw will not be sent back to New Hampshire by the state of New York, as his counsel demanded, but must be returned to Matteawan asylum, "unless legal papers calling for his detention in New York county are served upon the warden of Tombs prison." Such was Supreme Court Justice Page's decision today in disposing of the formal motion to have Thaw returned to New England.

Was a Close Call.

In the meantime, counsel for Thaw, as if in anticipation of just such a decision, had obtained from Supreme Court Justice Bijur a writ of habeas corpus, which will keep Thaw in Tombs prison till next Friday, when he must be produced in court.

It was a close call for Thaw, as plans had been considered by the state for returning him at once to his long-time residence in the hospital for the criminal insane. Asylum attendants were in the court room, ready to rush him there by automobile the moment the motion for a return to New Hampshire was denied. But the writ of habeas corpus, which had been served half an hour before on Warden Hanley, of Tombs, prevented this.

Sheriff Griffenhagen, of New York county, had heard whisperings of a plot to abduct Thaw during the brief interval when he should be out of Warden Hanley's custody in going to and from the prison to the court room across the Bridge of Sighs. Accordingly, the sheriff armed 20 deputies with revolvers and scattered them throughout the crowd that packed the court room. Many more armed deputies were scattered among the crowd in the corridors.

Comment by Judge.

Justice Page took occasion to comment, in his decision, on the good faith displayed by the state of New York towards New Hampshire by placing Thaw on trial on the conspiracy charge. There had been no evidence, the court held, to warrant the charge that Thaw had been brought back simply to be sent again to Matteawan. Nor had there been adduced any adequate reason why Thaw should be sent back to New Hampshire after his trial and acquittal.

Thaw was to go back to Matteawan, Justice Page decided, upon the old commitment of Justice Dowling.

The next step in the litigation to keep Thaw out of Matteawan will be taken Friday before Justice Bijur upon return of the writ of habeas corpus. It is expected an effort will be made then to have the question as to Thaw's sanity decided by a jury. Failing to obtain Thaw's release there is a strong probability that the case will be thrown into the federal courts again and will eventually find its way to the United States supreme court.

Mr. Stanchfield so asserted.

STEEL PLANTS ARE NOW TO RUN WIDE OPEN

Cambria Works Will Operate Night and Day.

Johnstown, Pa., March 15.—The busiest week of the last fiscal year began today for the Cambria Steel Co. All departments were placed in full operation and all Cambria mills excepting the steel car shop were put on a day and night schedule, with a full force of workmen.

The Franklin works will run at two-thirds capacity. Several hundred men will be given employment in this department.

The wire plant, which has been running on nearly full time, will be pushed to its capacity.

The force at the Cambria plant will be increased nearly 50 per cent. Nearly 2,500 additional men will go to work today.

MRS. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER DIES AT TARRYTOWN HOME

New York, March 12.—Mrs. John D. Rockefeller died at her home in Tarrytown, N. Y., early today.

Mrs. Rockefeller had been in poor health for many years. She was 75 years old last September.

Report of Mrs. Rockefeller's death was kept secret for several hours in fear of the effect that it would have on the stock market because of its influence upon the health of her husband through grief over the death of his life companion.

Invalid Many Months.

While Mrs. Rockefeller has been an invalid for many months, it is understood that her death came rather unexpectedly. Her husband, John D. Rockefeller, and her son were at Ormond, Fla., and were advised early today that Mrs. Rockefeller had taken a critical turn for the worse.

Mr. Rockefeller and his son immediately engaged a special train which left Jacksonville early today, it was learned, and is due here some time tomorrow. Mrs. E. Parmalee Prentice, Mrs. Rockefeller's daughter, was the only immediate relative present when she died.

The definite cause of Mrs. Rockefeller's death was pernicious anaemia, although her health had been failing for a long while.

BRITISH MONEY IS FINANCING ALLY

Bank of England's Increase in "Other Securities" so Interpreted.

London, March 16.—There were important movements in the money market last week, but the underlying facts were carefully concealed, so that financial circles had to guess at most things, but the guesses took such form that Friday saw a sharp rise in discount rates.

There were offered $250,000,000 3 per cent five-year exchequer bonds during the week, and at the same time another call on the war loan had to be paid. The exchequer bonds were 50 per cent oversubscribed, but they went at a price which nets investors 3⅞ per cent, and all indications are that the Bank of England took by far the largest part, to prevent them going at a price which would mean over 4 per cent.

Britain Financing an Ally.

At the same time the bank's return shows an increase of nearly $45,000,000 in "other securities." This is an increase of $120,000,000 in "other" securities in the last two weeks and from the known requirements of the home markets this can only mean that England, through the bank, is financing one of the allies.

The net result has been to make financiers here see the necessity of tightening rates and holding on to money, especially in view of the fact that Argentina now is in a position to take large quantities of gold if she wants to, and demands from that quarter are expected to begin very soon.

French Nationals Advance.

Paris, March 16.—Interests in the Paris financial market centers in the department where the national bonds are negotiated. Daily rises have been quoted, varying from small fractions to three-fourths of a point. The increasing firmness of the 3 per cent rente is significant because the national fund indicates a feeling of confidence which has grown in the business world for some time.

The seven months of war show the following results of credit of the various belligerent states in European neutral money markets: Great Britain keeps the credit of British bank notes above all discussion, while the Russian government has drawn on only the state bank for a total sum of 800,000,000 rubles.

Buy It Now!

PUT the vast army of the unemployed to work, set the factories buzzing with industry and endow your country with nation-wide prosperity. You may add to your own prosperity, too, by buying *"it"* now, if *"it"* is "Standard" wearing-apparel.

Look at the charming waist and smart skirt pictured here. Aren't they splendid values? Where else could you duplicate them? Remember, "Standard" clothes have long stood first in quality, fit, and style.

There are hundreds more of interesting money-saving opportunities in the new "Standard" Spring Bulletin. If you are thrifty, if you wish to be well-dressed at little cost, you can't *afford* to be without it. You may have it, together with the issues to come, absolutely FREE. Just send Coupon or Postal Card for it.

FREE Bulletin Coupon
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Street or R. F. D. .....
P. O. .....
State .....
Tear off here

We Pay Mail or Express charges in the U. S.

Seco Silk Waist *$1.25 value* **79c**

"BUY IT NOW!"

NWW 79—To have you "buy it now," we sacrifice profit to value. A dressy, stylish waist of beautiful *Seco Silk* in white, black, light blue, pink or canary. Made of a dainty, washable material with slightly crinkled pattern. Appropriately trimmed with white lawn vest, lace-edged collar and cuffs. Jaunty tango cord. (*Sizes 34 to 46 Bust.*) Postpaid in the U. S. **79c**

Special Sale!
Elbow length Lisle Gloves 26c

NM 26—Exceptional bargain. Fine quality elbow-length *Lisle* Gloves in white or black, sizes 5½ to 8½. Dainty, dressy and of serviceable quality. Washes beautifully. Sale price, postpaid in the U. S. **26c**

Little Wonder **Records** Will play on any Disc Machine

10 for $1.00 Postpaid

The greatest New York hit. These wonderful "Little Wonder" records play the latest, most popular selections clearly and perfectly and in about one and three quarter minutes. Can be used on any disc machine and has one quarter inch hole in center. Fill your home with the exhilarating, real ragtime or sentimental music you always loved. You'll have hours of genuine enjoyment and your family and friends will be grateful for the pleasure. (Because of our wonderfully low price, we cannot sell less than ten records.) Note following pieces! **10 for $1.00** selections. Postpaid in the U. S.

Z1—"Ben Bolt" *Solo.*
Z2—"He'd Have to Get Out and Get Under" *Band.*
Z3—"Medley No. 1 Popular Airs" *Band.*
Z9—"20th Century Rag" *Band.*
Z11—"Where the Red, Red Roses Grow" *Quartette.*
Z13—"Let Bygones Be Bygones" *Duet.*
Z15—"Silver Threads Among the Gold" *Solo.*
Z20—"Back to the Carolina You Love" *Solo.*
Z21—"Along Came Ruth" *Solo.*
Z32—"Jolly Coppersmith" *Solo.*
Z39—"He's a Ragpicker" *Solo.*
Z41—"When the Grown Up Ladies Act Like Babies" *(Solo.*
Z45—"My Croony Melody" *Quartette.*
Z64—"When the Angelus Is Ringing" *Quartette.*
Z62—"If That's Your Idea of a Wonderful Time"
Z67—"The Land of My Best Girl" *Solo.* *(Duet.*
Z77—"I Can't Stop Loving You Now" *Duet.*
Z75—"I Want to Go Back to Michigan" *Duet.*
Z76—"When It's Nighttime Down in Burgundy"
Z82—"Forge in the Forest" *Band.* *(Duet.*
Z58—"Funny Foxtrot" *Duet.*
Z95—"Tip Top Tipperary Mary" *Solo.*
Z91—"Mississippi Cabaret" *Solo.*
Z90—"Poor Pauline" *Solo.*
Z105—"Believe Me If All Those Endearing Young Charms" *Solo.*
Z38—"When You're a Long, Long Way From Home"
Z79—"Winter Nights" *Quartette.* *(Solo.*
Z84—"It's Going to Be a Cold Cold Winter" *Quartette.*
Z83—"Don't Blame Me for What Happens in the Dark" *Duet.*
Z80—"California and You" *Band.* *(Moonlight" Duet.*
Z26—"When The Angelus Is Ringing"
Z30—"Beets and Turnips" *Foxtrot.*
Z56—"Long, Long Way to Tipperary" *Quartette* *Chorus.*

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Satisfaction Guaranteed or your Money back

All Wool Serge Circular Skirt $2.00

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This GOLD PLATED LOCKET, opens to hold two pictures, set with a sparkling simlitude DIAMOND, and a 22-inch NECK CHAIN and these 4 beautiful GOLD PLATED RINGS to anyone that will sell only 12 pieces of Jewelry at 10c, each and send us the $1.20. We trust you and take back all not sold. Address S. P. DALE MFG. CO. Providence, R. I.

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Ready Roofing **47¢** Per Square

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Now is the time to buy roofing. Never before were our big stocks more complete with money-saving snaps. Mail the coupon now—today, for your copy of our free Roofing Bargain Book. Read the wonderful offers we are making on galvanized and painted roofing as well as ready roofing. The two snaps below are merely representative of the many money saving Bargains we are offering just now.

Lot No. H-2 8,000 squares, only, rubber surfaced roofing at **47c** per square, F.O.B. cars, Chicago, not freight prepaid. Roofing is one-half ply, roll lengths, 4 pieces to roll; nails and cement included.

Lot No. H-1 10,000 squares only, of corrugated iron roofing; good all around covering. Light weight corrugated sheets about 2 ft. by 2 ft., unpainted. Price **$1.19** per 100 square feet, F.O.B. cars, Chicago, not freight prepaid.

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IN YOUR OWN HOME

A Detroit musician has invented a wonderful new system which enables any person or little child to learn to play the piano or organ in one evening. Even though you know absolutely nothing about music or have never touched a piano or organ, you can now learn to play in an hour or two. People who do not know one note from another are able to play their favorite music with this method without any assistance whatever from anyone. This new system is called the Numeral Method. Send at once for our Free Booklet, which will be sent postpaid at our expense and which will explain our special offer and tell you all about this successful method that has already brought pleasure and happiness to thousands of homes in all parts of the United States and Canada. Simply write us postal card or letter saying: "Please send me your Free Booklet." This will cost you nothing and put you under no obligation to us whatever. Address Numeral Method Music Co., 801A, Trussed Concrete Building, Detroit, Mich.—Advertisement.

GERMAN RAIDER DRESDEN SUNK

English Warships Destroy Emden's Sister Ship Off South Pacific Island.

London, March 16.—Destruction of the German cruiser Dresden in South American waters by three British cruisers, leaves, so far as known, only two big German ships at large on the high seas to menace shipping of the allies. These are the Karlsruhe and the converted auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm. German submarines are not considered a menace to the allies' shipping outside of French and British waters, owing to their limited capacity for travel.

Hoists White Flag.

The admiralty's statement reads:

"On the 14th of March, at 9 a. m., H. M. S. Glasgow, Capt. John Luce, R. N.; H. M. auxiliary cruiser Orama, Capt. John R. Segrave, R. N., and H. M. S. Kent, Capt. John B. Allen, C. B., R. N., caught the Dresden near San Juan island.

"An action ensued and after five minutes' fighting the Dresden hauled down her colors and displayed the white flag. She was much damaged and set on fire, and, after she had been burning for some time, her magazine exploded and she sank."

DECISIONS HIT RAILROADS

Supreme Court Outlines Obligations of Common Carriers.

Columbus, March 16.—Two decisions considered by state and railroad officials to be of wide importance to common carriers were handed down here today by the supreme court. One practically orders that a railroad must continue service on a branch line, even if it must be maintained at a loss, and the other holds that the state public utilities commission can order a carrier to maintain a specific kind of service on its lines.

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RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

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I made $50,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, 608, Lockport, N. Y.

Firemen and brakemen, $100 monthly; experience unnecessary; hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere; particulars free. 797 Railway Bureau, E. St. Louis, Ill.

Men to qualify for motormen, conductors, city and interurban; $70-$100 monthly; state age; experience unnecessary. Address Y-199, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Interurban motormen, conductors, earn $80 monthly; experience unnecessary; qualify now; state age; details free. Electric Dept., 826 Syndicate Trust, St. Louis, Mo.

FEMALE HELP.

$2.50 per day salary paid one lady in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for concentrated flavoring in tubes; permanent position. J. S. Ziegler Co., 7 V., East Harrison, Chicago.

HELP WANTED.

$25 weekly collecting names and ad-dresses. Send stamp. Superba Co., W-57, Baltimore, Md.

Immediately—Men and women want-ed for government jobs, $65.00 to $150 month; vacations with full pay; no layoffs, short hours; common education sufficient; "pull" unnecessary; thousands 1915 appointments; write immediately for free list positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. S-31, Rochester, N. Y.

Copy letters; persons writing and copying letters make $10 to $25 weekly following directions; stamped envelope for particulars. Brooks Copy Co., 1396 Pa. Ave., Washington, D. C.

AGENTS.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Wash., D. C.

Agents—Get particulars of one of the best paying propositions ever put on the market. Something no one else sells. Make $4,000 yearly. Address E. M. Feltman, Sales Manager, 504 Third St., Cincinnati, O.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich get richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

$7.50 buys an interest in going oil company. Large oaks from small acorns grow. Write us today, we will tell you how and why. Now is your chance to start to become independent. Rosemont Oil Company, Dept. I, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

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We pay 25c each for farmers' names. Send dime for contract. G-Sun, LeRoy, Mich.

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PATENTS.

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GOVERNMENT positions are easy to get. Write free booklet X-1032 tells how. Write today—NOW. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS WANTED.

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WANTED SALESMAN experienced in selling direct from factory to farmers. Hustlers can earn fifty to sixty dollars a week. Give references. Address Puritan Oil & Paint Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Billy Sunday's Message authorized. We will send you $120.00 to distribute it in your neighborhood 60 days' work. Great opportunity for man or woman. Spare time may be used. Particulars and sample free. Universal Bible House, 23 Winston Building, Philadelphia.

Virginia Farms and Homes.
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$2,500 Cash Required
360 Acres, 25 Cows, Tools.

Big, rich, completely equipped money-making New York state farm thrown on market by owner who has made money, wants to retire and is willing to give responsible young man a chance. 100 acres fields cut 60 tons hay besides other crops, large pastures, valuable wood, 1,000 sugar maples, 8-room house, beautiful maple shade, telephone, 90-ft. barn, 100-ton silo, three other barns, other outbuildings; near conveniences, only 3½ miles to railroad town; if taken now will get 25 cows, good modern machinery, dairy utensils and all hay and crops on farm at time of sale; price for all $8,500 with only $2,500 cash, balance easy terms; full details and invoice and directions to see this and an 80-acre farm for $2,000, page 12, Strout's Farm Catalog No. 38,* just out, write today for your free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 105, University Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

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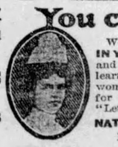

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